Fourth Series Vol. XIII - No. 13

Thursday, February 29, 1968
Phalguna 10, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)

(Vol. XIII contains Nos. 11 - 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1.00

CONTENTS

No. 13—*Thursday, February* 29, 1968/Phalguna 10, 1889 (*Saka*)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions No. 331 and 333 to 336	565-99
Short Notice Question No. 2 . . .	599-612
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions No. 332 and 337 to 360	612-29
Unstarred Questions No. 2158 to 2161, 2163 to 2182,2184 to 2195, 2197 to 2205, 2207 to 2211, 2213 to 2215 2217 to 2218, 2220 to 2290, and 2292 to 2308. .	629-736
Papers Laid on the Table . . .	736,738-39
Re. Bank Employees' Strike . . .	736-38
Public Accounts Committee—	
Fifteenth and Sixteenth Report	739
Statement on Commonwealth Immigrants Bill of the United Kingdom	
Shri Surendra Pal Singh	739-46
Railway Budget-General Discussion	746-92
Shri Baswant	747-49
Shri Suraj Bhan	747-64
Shri K. N. Tiwary	765-74
Shri Mayavan	775-79
Shri K. N. Pandey	779-87
Shri R. K. Birla	787-92
Discussion *Re*. Statement on Agitation by Delhi School Teachers	792-819
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	793-98
Shri Randhir Singh .	798-802
Shri D. N. Patodia .	802-04
Shri Shashibushan Bajpai	804-06
Shri H. N. Mukerjee .	806-07
Shri D. C. Sharma .	807-08
Shri S. M. Joshi .	808-10
Shri S. K. Sambandhan	810-11
Shri J. B. Kripalani .	811
Shri K. Anirudhan .	811-13
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee	813
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	813-14
Shri Sheo Narain .	815
Shri Triguna Sen .	816-19
Re : Point of Order	820-27
General Budget, 1968-69—*Presented*	827-55
Shri Morarji Desai	827-55
The Finance Bill, 1968—*Introduced*	855-56

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

L6LSS/68—1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 29, 1968/Phalguna 10, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड

+

*331. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :
श्री मयावन :
श्री अम्बुचेजियान :
श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :
श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल ने दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद द्वारा दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड की सदस्यता के लिये प्रस्तुत किये गये नामों की सूची में कुछ परिवर्तन कर दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Lt. Governor felt that the list given by the Chief Executive Councillor required some change.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, यह ट्रान्सफर सब्जैक्ट होने के कारण एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल और मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद का इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण अधिकार है । फिर लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर और मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद ने सहमत होकर सूची भेजी । तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि बावजूद इस बात के कि वहां से एकमत होकर सूची आई है, केन्द्र के एक मन्त्री यह यत्न कर रहे हैं कि वह सूची--और विशेषकर जिन विशेष नामों पर उनको आपत्ति है, वह स्वीकार न हो यानी मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद और लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर द्वारा भेजी गई सूची स्वीकार न की जाय, यह कहां तक ठीक है ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The Hon. member should appreciate that under the Waqf Act of 1954, the powers were delegated to the Chief Commissioner, now Lt. Governor, under the Home Ministry's notification dated 21-12-62. It reads thus:

> "In pursuance of clause 1 of article 239 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that subject to his control and until further orders, the Chief Commissioner to the Union Territory of Delhi shall, in relation to that Union Territory, exercise the powers and discharge the functions of the State Government under the Waqf Act, 1954 (Act 29 of 1954)."

Further according to the classes of cases to be submitted to the Administrator by the Executive Councillor before the issue of orders, cases which affect or are likely to affect the interests of any minority community, Scheduled Castes and Tribes or Backward Classes are to be referred to the Administrator by the Executive Councillor, even

though these may relate to a transferred subject. Therefore, the Administrator had the right to go into this list and make suggestions. That is what he did.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, आपने फरमाया कि माइनारिटी कम्यूनिटी के इंटरेस्ट को देखते हुए ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को अधिकार है और वह उसमें चेंज कर सकता है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल में केवल 3 मुसलमान मेम्बर हैं और इस लिस्ट में तीनों के नाम रखे गये हैं । केवल एक अनवर अली देहलवी जोकि जनसंघ के मेम्बर हैं उनको नहीं रखना चाहते हैं इसीलिये उस लिस्ट पर झगड़ा खड़ा हुआ है ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Section 11 of the Waqf Act lays down the qualifications of the persons who can be appointed as members of the Waqf Board. It says :

> "Members of the Board shall be appointed from any one or more of the following categories of persons :
>
> (a) Members of the State Legislature and Members of Parliament representing the State;
>
> (b) Persons having knowledge of Muslim law and representing associations such as State Jamait-ul-Ulama-i-Hind (whether such persons are Hanafi, Ahle-Hadis or Shefai) or State Shia conference;
>
> (c) Persons having special knowledge of administration, finance or law;
>
> (d) mutawallis of Wakfs situate within the State".

All these considerations have to be given. First of all, the Metropolitan Council can not be deemed as the State Legislature. Even if representation is to be given to members of the Metropolitan Council, it need not follow that all the members of the State Legislature or the Council should be there, because other interests also have to be satisfied. It is within the discretion of the Lt. Governor to see that all these interests are adequately represented.

SHRI MAYAVAN : Is it a fact that the Union Minister of Industrial Development had intervened in the nomination of the persons and had written in this connection to the Lt. Governor? If so, is it justifiable on the part of the Minister to intervene in the affairs of the Delhi Administration?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is not a question of interference. As I pointed out, it is a matter where powers have been delegated subject to the control of the President and the matter has been referred by the Lt. Governor under the provision which is contained in article 239 of the Constitution.

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या यह ठीक है कि सितम्बर, 67 में जबसे वक्फ बोर्ड खत्म हुआ है, चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिलर ने एक लिस्ट तैयार की और लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने भी उसे कान्करेन्स दी और फिर इस कैबिनेट के एक मन्त्री महोदय, श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद ने यह कहकर कि भारत की प्रधान मन्त्री को इसमें दिलचस्पी है, लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर को एक चिट्ठी लिखी और वहां से वह फाइल मंगवा ली चूंकि वह चाहते थे कि कुछ उनकी मरजी के आदमी इस बोर्ड के अन्दर तैनात किये जायें ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूं इस विषय में कि इस बोर्ड के खिलाफ दिल्ली के अन्दर रोजाना अखबारों में शिकायतें आती हैं कि इस वक्फ में करोड़ों रुपयों की वक्फ की सम्पत्ति .... (**व्यवधान**) .... यह सब कुछ उस आदमी के लिये किया जा रहा है जिस आदमी के खिलाफ यह शिकायतें हैं कि करोड़ों रुपयों की सम्पत्ति खुर्द-बुर्द कर दी है, उसी आदमी को सेक्रेटरी बनाये रखने के लिये उन्होंने सारा प्रपंच रचा है । और क्या यह भी सत्य है कि बोर्ड खत्म होने के बाद

भी, जबकि इसमें प्राविजन है कि वक्फ बोर्ड अन्दर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सेक्रेटरी को नियुक्त कर सकती है, वह उसको सेक्रेटरी बनाये बैठे हैं, यहां के मन्त्री महोदय उनको सेक्रेटरी बनाये रखना चाहते हैं ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जो इन्सिनुएशन्स और एलीगेशन्स मेम्बर ने किये हैं, मैं उनको डिनाई करता हूं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो उत्तर दिया गया है मैं उस पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं । एक निश्चित प्रश्न पूछा गया है कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर को चिट्ठी लिखी कि इस मामले में प्रधान मन्त्री की दिलचस्पी है ? यह एक तथ्य का सवाल है, इसमें कोई आरोप नहीं है ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैंने कोई ऐसी चिट्ठी नहीं लिखी कि प्रधान मन्त्री की इसमें दिलचस्पी है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष जी, इस केस में प्रश्न यह है कि श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब अपने आदमी, कांग्रेस के लोगों को इस वक्फ बोर्ड में लेना चाहते हैं और खास तौर से ऐसे लोग जिनके खिलाफ पगड़ी लेने की शिकायत है, और ऐसी शिकायतें भी हैं कि उन्होंने मशीनें किराये पर दी हुई हैं, लेकिन मुसलमानों की ठेकेदारी करते हैं । वक्फ बोर्ड और दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में ऐसी शिकायतें आई हुई हैं और उनको मंत्री महोदय लेना चाहते हैं । क्या यह ठीक है कि लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर और चीफ ऐग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिलर ने मिल कर एक लिस्ट बनाई और उनमें आपस में कोई डिफरेंस भी नहीं था ? ऐक्ट यह कहता है कि ट्रांसफर सब्जेक्ट्स के बारे में अगर कोई मतभेद हो तभी वह राष्ट्रपति के पास जायेगा, लेकिन वहां पर लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर और चीफ ऐग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिलर में कोई मतभेद नहीं है, बल्कि मतभेद आपने स्वयं पैदा किया, क्योंकि आपने लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर से फाइल मंगवाई और यह चिट्ठी भी लिखी कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदया यह चाहती हैं कि श्री अनवर देहलवी को इसमें न लिया जाये । उनका कुसूर यह था कि वह जनसंघ के मेम्बर हैं । (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI R. K. SINHA : Sir, I rise to a point of order. After the denial by the Minister that he did not write to the Lt. Governor, such a statement by the hon. Member should not be allowed.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या आप करप्शन को फेवर करेंगे ? स्टेट के मामले में जो इन्फ्लूएन्स किया जाता है उसको टालरेट नहीं किया जायेगा । .... (**व्यवधान**) .... हम इस चीज़ को टालरेट नहीं करेंगे । ये पोलिटिकल इन्टरफेरेन्स कर रहे हैं और आप उसको सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं ।

मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या आप ऐसे छोटे-छोटे मामलों में इंटरफीयर करते हैं कि जब दोनों की एक जैसी लिस्ट है और अनवर देहलवी के नाम पर लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर ने ऐतराज नहीं किया, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर उस नाम पर ऐतराज किया हो तो बतलायें कि आप क्यों इंटरफीयर करते हैं ? क्या यह स्टेट और सेंटर के रिलेशंस को ठीक रखने के लिये जरूरी नहीं है कि आप इस तरह इंटरफीयर न करें ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या आपके पास इस प्रकार की शिकायतें पहले वक्फ़ बोर्ड के बारे में थीं कि उन्होंने मस्जिदें किराये पर दे रखी हैं, पगड़ी खाई हुई है ? इस तरह की क्या कोई शिकायत आई है ? यह मेरे दो सवाल हैं ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : पहले सवाल का जवाब मैं दे चुका हूं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के किसी को चाहने या न चाहने का ज़िक्र

मैंने किसी चिट्ठी में नहीं किया और इस किस्म की कोई चिट्ठी मैंने लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर को नहीं लिखी ।

दूसरे सवाल का जवाब यह है कि मैंने अभी वह नोटिफिकेशन पढ़ा है जिसके जरिये से जाहिर है कि यहां जो वक्फ बोर्ड की जो पावर दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को दी गई है वह सब्जैक्ट टु दी कंट्रोल आफ दी प्रेसीडेंट है और अंडर डेट प्राविज़न सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कैन सर्टेनली एसोसिएट इटसैल्फ । इसके बाद मेरे पास कोई फाइल नहीं आई है सिर्फ एक लिस्ट आई थी जोकि लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर साहब ने आकर मुझसे डिस्कस की थी । उन में से दो, तीन नामों के मुताल्लिक मैंने सुझाव दिया था । अब रही यह बात कि उनकी लिस्ट थी या वह एग्ज़ीक्यूटिव कौंसिलर्स की लिस्ट थी, मुझे इसके बारे में पता नहीं है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उस पुराने वक्फ बोर्ड के खिलाफ करप्शन के चार्जेज आपके पास आये हैं या दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के पास आये हैं, इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : करप्शन के चार्जेज वक्फ बोर्ड के बारे में नहीं थे, केवल एक, दो मेम्बर्स के खिलाफ शिकायतें थीं जिनके बारे में जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है···· (**व्यवधान**)

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : क्या आपने जब उपराज्यपाल को बुला कर उनसे नामों की चर्चा की तो जो नाम दिल्ली प्रशासन से आये थे, उन नामों में से किस, किस नाम पर आपत्ति की और वह आपत्ति किस आधार पर की ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: This was a discussion regarding personal matter and I would not like to disclose it........ (*interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He is the man who is responsible for this and this is what he says. वह छिपा रहे हैं । पोलिटिकल डिस्क्रिमनेशन करना चाहते हैं और बेजा तौर पर स्टेट के काम में इंटर-फीयर करना चाहते हैं । (*interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not get excited over it. I am sure that not only Shri F. A. Ahmed but any other Minister, if you ask them about the details of the discussions they had with the Governor or somebody they may not disclose them, though the wording may be different. Of course, it is nothing personal between him and the Governor. Suppose a Minister discusses with the Governor or the Secretary something. He is not expected to reveal the whole thing, though there is nothing personal there. He has a right to say that he is not prepared to reveal it.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: What is personal ? Why do you put words into his mouth ?

MR. SPEAKER: He can explain if it is personal.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: This is entirely a discussion which took place between me and the Lt. Governor and I am not prepared to disclose the nature of the discussion.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : नाम तो बतलायें । यह तो बहुत गलत बात हो जायेगी ।

SHRI HEM BARUA: A Minister can withhold information from the House only in the public interest; not on personal grounds.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is his own personal interest; not national interest or public interest.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर मेरा एक बहुत गम्भीर व्यवस्था का सवाल है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you an opportunity to ask a question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Not during the question hour. If he wants to ask a question, I will give him an opportunity later.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Is it a fact that the name of Shri Anwar Ali was suggested by both persons and yet it was rejected by you ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already pointed out that I do not know what was suggested by the Chief Executive Councillor. The only thing I discussed was the list brought by the Lt. Governor. I am not prepared to disclose the discussion regarding the personnel. This was not personal.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना है....

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order during question hour. We have been following that precedent. If anybody wants to ask a question, he can ask it; I will allow him.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपसे प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब कोई मंत्री प्रश्न का जवाब न देता हो तब व्यवस्था नहीं उठायी जायेगी तो और क्या किया जायेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER : That you can point out to me, for which question the Minister has not given the answer.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने जो मंत्री महोदय से सवाल पूछा था कि नाम बतलाइये तो मंत्री महोदय यह कह सकते थे कि उस नाम का बतलाना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है । लेकिन वह जानते हैं कि बतलाना सार्वजनिक हित में है तो वह उसे रोक नहीं सकते । इसके बारे में मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know the reasons. I am not expected to know the reasons.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दो, तीन साल से लगातार यह मामला उठाता रहा हूं । तीसरी लोक सभा में भी मैंने यह मामला उठाया था और आपके सामने भी उठाता रहा हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि नियमों में परिवर्तन हो ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Suspend the Ministers who do not reply properly.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In the course of his supplementary Shri Hardayal Devgun insinuated that the Minister is trying to bring in some Pakistani elements in this Board. May I know whether such insinuations can be brought in against a Minister during the Question Hour which is only for eliciting information ? I just wanted to bring that to your notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not hear that at all. We will look into it.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : मेरा सवाल तवज्जह से सुन लीजिये । वक्फ बोर्ड का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, इस बोर्ड के तहत बहुत जरूरी काम सुपुर्द किया गया है । जहां तक तजुर्बे का ताल्लुक है, वह अच्छे तरीके से नहीं चलाया जाता है । अब वक्फ बोर्ड के जो मेम्बर्स हैं वह पोलिटिकल कंसिडिरेशन पर रखे गये हैं या और किसी मोटिव के पेशेनज़र रखे गये हैं, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं लेकिन उसमें ऐसे आदमी होने चाहियें जोकि उस काम को अच्छे तरीके से चला सकें । इसलिये मैं आनरेबुल मेम्बर और मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं और जनाब से भी दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि यह एक ऐसा अहम और ज़रूरी मामला है जो महज़ सवाल पूछने से हल नहीं होगा और इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस पर आधे घंटे का डिस्कशन हो ताकि इसके बारे में हम तफसील के साथ विचार कर सकें ।

[میرا سوال توجہہ سے سن لیجئے - وقف بورڈ کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے اس بورڈ کے تحت بہت ضروری کام سپرد کیا گیا ہے - جہاں تک تجربہ کا تعلق ہے وہ اچھے طریقے سے نہیں چلایا جاتا ہے - اب وقف بورڈ کے جو ممبر ہیں وہ پولیٹکل کنسڈریشن پر رکھے گئے ہیں یا اور کسی موٹو کے پیش نظر رکھے گئے ہیں یہ میں نہیں کہہ سکتا ہوں لیکن اس میں ایسے آدمی ہونے چاہئیں جو کہ اس کام کو اچھے طریقے سے چلا سکیں - اسلئے میں آنریبل میمبر اور منسٹر صاحب سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں اور جناب سے بھی درخواست کرونگا کہ یہ ایک ایسا اہم اور ضروری معاملہ ہے جو محض سوال پوچھنے سے حل نہیں ہوگا اور اس لئے میرا سجھاؤ ہے کہ اس پر آدھہ گھنٹے کا ڈسکشن ہو تاکہ اس کے بارے میں ہم تفصیل کے ساتھ وچار کر سکیں -]

MR. SPEAKER : That you can write to the Department.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : I do not know the names suggested by the Executive Councillor but I would like to know from the Minister as to how many members were suggested in the list and out of that how many are from the Jana Sangh and how many rest.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE : And how many from the Congress.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I would like to point out that the appointments of members of the Wakf Board have been made under article 11 and not on political grounds. There I have particularly said that having regard to the qualifications laid down there we have to consider who can be appointed...... (*Interruption*).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

*333. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received from the State Governments regarding the increase in the strength of the Legislative Councils; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) The Governments of Maharashtra and Madras have proposed an increase in the strength of their Legislative Councils.

(b) Government are of the view that the legislation to increase the strength of Legislative Councils of Maharashtra and Madras should be undertaken only after the biennial elections due to take place in March, 1968 are over.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : The Hon. Minister has said that it must be considered only after the elections scheduled in 1968 are over. These requests had come from both the Governments, particularly from the Government of Madras, as early as April last. The Madras Government had written to the Central Government asking for an increase in the strength of the Legislative Council as long back as April. What is the reason for this delay in accepting it ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : What happened was when this request came from the Madras Government, being a general matter, Government thought it proper to refer it to other State Governments also, whether there are proposals for enhancement of the strength of the legislative councils. After all the replies were received, they had to be considered and a decision taken. A

decision has now been taken that the increase in the strength requested for should be arranged. When that was done, it was found that there would be administrative difficulties if the change is not effected after the biennial elections in March, 1968.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Does it take such a long time to ascertain the views of other State Governments which may like to increase the strength of their respective legislative councils? Even granting that, what is the necessity to have the increase after the biennial elections? It will give room for additional expenditure and additional time also and there will be difficulties both for the Government and the candidates to seek fresh elections again for two or three more seats. Will it not be wise to immediately bring in a legislation so that in the coming biennial elections, these additional seats can also be contested?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : To enhance the strength of legislative councils, a new delimitation will be necessary. As the House is aware, the legislative council members are elected from local authorities' constituencies, teachers' constituencies, graduates' constituencies, etc. They would have to be elected from all over the State. For that purpose, there are territorial constituencies. If delimitation question is taken up now, then the elections in March, 1968 will not take place and the strength of the councils, instead of increasing, may go down.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Incidentally, it also helps the Congress!

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : May I know from the Law Minister as to the reasons and the basis suggested by these two States for the increase in the strength of the legislative councils.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Constitution provides that it is for the Assemblies of the States to determine whether they would have the legislative councils or not. By parity of reasoning, we must accept the view of a legislative Assembly that they should have a certain strength provided it does not exceed the limit prescribed by the Constitution, namely, one-third of the strength of the Assembly.

SHRI SWELL : Some States have legislative councils and some don't. Now, instead of increasing the strength of these legislative councils, have the Government considered whether there is any need for these councils at all?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : What happened was, at the time the Constitution was framed, it was left for the Constituent Assembly Members from each State whether they would have an Upper House or not, and those States which wanted an Upper House were granted. Then, a provision was introduced in the Constitution providing that it will be left to each State to decide whether they would have a legislative council or not.

SHRI SWELL : My question has not been answered. I had not asked whether the Constitution provided for these councils or not. My question was whether the Government have considered, after the Constitution has been framed, if these councils are necessary at all.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI SWELL : What is your opinion?

MR. SPEAKER : Opinions need not be expressed here.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या यह सत्य है कि पिछले बीस वर्षों में, जब से यह संविधान बना है, कई स्टेट्स से यह मांग बराबर हुई है कि अपर हाउस को अबालिश कर दिया जाये ? क्या ला मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर प्रकाश डालेंगे कि उनके पास कोई इस तरह की रिक्वेस्ट आई है या नहीं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : No demand need be made. If the Assembly of a certain State passes a resolution for the abolition of the legislative council there, then that happens.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I just wanted to know, since the legislative councils are redundant and they are only a dumping ground for useless politicians, whether the Government have considered the necessity to amend the Constitution.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is no proposal now before the Government for the abolition of legislative councils in the States where they exist.

श्री भोला नाथ : क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने भी लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल्स बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am not aware of any proposal pending from Rajasthan.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that even after the President's rule in West Bengal, the Legislative Council there continues as it is and the Members of the Council are getting their salaries and allowances...

MR. SPEAKER : This does not relate to this. Anyway, if Rajasthan can come, then West Bengal can also come.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There they want a Council to be constituted. But in West Bengal the Council already exists.

MR. SPEAKER : This question does not pertain to the main Question at all. The main Question is about increasing the strength of the Legislative Councils.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Because of the Constitutional lacuna, this continues. I want to know whether the Legislative Council in West Bengal should not be superseded after the President's rule.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not think the question arises here.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने भारत सरकार को यह सिफारिश की है कि विधान परिषदों को खत्म कर दिया जाये । क्या इस तरह की सिफारिश बिहार की संयुक्त सरकार ने भारत सरकार से की थी ? अगर की थी तो भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कर रही है क्योंकि विधान परिषद् की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और उस पर बेकार व्यय हो रहा है ।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am not aware of any such recommendation pending before the Government.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : The Constitution places a restriction on the strength of the Council, namely, that it cannot be more than one-third of the strength of the Assembly. I want to know what is the position in Maharashtra and Madras, whether the strength is less than one-third of the total strength of the Assembly, and how far is their demand justified in increasing the strength.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : In both the States, Madras and Maharashtra, the present strength is much less than one-third of the strength of the Assembly.

कृषि यन्त्रों का आयात

*334. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कृषि यंत्रों के आयात पर प्रति वर्ष कितना धन व्यय होता है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में आत्म-निर्भरता होने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is

estimated that agricultural implements worth Rs. 6.95 lakhs approximately were imported in 1966-67.

Manually operated and bullock driven implements were not imported from overseas except for experimental or trial purposes on the farms established with the Japanese assistance. Implements obtained for farms established with Japanese assistance have been donated by the Government of Japan.

(b) The following steps are being taken :

(i) All the important implements are being standardised;

(ii) Blue-prints of improved agricultural implements are being supplied to the manufacturers and fabricators;

(iii) Where the implements have proved useful, but are not manufactured so far, efforts are made to persuade the manufacturers to manufacture these implements.

(iv) Demonstrations of improved agricultural implements such as, Seed-*cum*-Fertiliser Drills, Threshers, Shellers are being arranged so as to popularise them. With the increase in demand due to these efforts, manufacturers are coming forward to manufacture these implements.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में जो कृषि यन्त्र आयात किये जाते हैं वह किस-किस देश से आयात किये जाते हैं और क्या उनके पुर्जे भी आयात किये जाते हैं ? क्या शासन के सामने ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं कि जो विदेशी कृषि यन्त्र आयात किये जाते हैं उनके पुर्जे समय पर किसानों को उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं जिससे किसानों को बड़ी परेशानी होती है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I have already submitted in the main part of my reply, most of the implements are manufactured in the country and we import very small numbers of implements from outside. They are imported from some of the western countries, USA, Japan, etc., but they form a very insignificant part of our total requirements.

As far as the availability is concerned, I think, the installed capacity at present in the case of many of the agricultural implements is more and adequate to meet the requirements. But there are certain sophisticated implements, for instance, mould board ploughs, disc harrow cultivators, seed drills, levellers and harvester combines which are still not popular, but they are necessarily to be attached to tractors, etc., and in due course of time, manufacturing programmes will be undertaken in our own country on large scale.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : रूस से जो ट्रैक्टर आयात किये गये थे उनको असल में जिस कीमत पर यहां बेचा जाना चाहियें था उससे कहीं ज्यादा ब्लैक में बेचा गया था और बेचा जा रहा है, क्या यह सही है ? अगर इस तरह की कोई शिकायतें सरकार के पास आई हैं तो शासन ने उन शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I seek your protection. The main question is in regard to agricultural implements, but the Hon. Member is asking about tractors.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is this ? Is tractor not an agricultural implement ?

श्री का० ना० तिवारी : अभी जो इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है उस कैपेसेटी का किस हद तक उपयोग हो रहा है और जो इम्प्लेमेंट्स बाहर से आयात किये जा रहे हैं उनको यहां मैनुफैक्चर करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या स्थिति है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There are hundreds of manufacturing

units in the country mainly in the private sector. Some State Governments also manufacture these implements and we have also co-operative organisations which have undertaken the manufacture of implements. There is a set pattern of assistance for co-operative organisations which undertake manufacture of implements. I do not think that there is any shortage as far as the requirements of agricultural implements in the country are concerned.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : What is the installed capacity and what part of the installed capacity is being utilised at present ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not have that information with me.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Have any steps been taken for mechanisation of agriculture wherever possible, and have any schemes been instituted to make the farmer familiar with modern methods ?

MR. SPEAKER : The main question has nothing to do with that; it relates only to agricultural implements and not to farms. Agriculture is such a vast subject. The Hon. Member cannot ask any question on that subject now.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : May I know the percentage of imported components in these implements, and whether Governments have been taking reasonable steps to explore the possibilities of manufacturing these implements in our own country ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I have mentioned already, the only one important item which is not manufactured in our country is the harvester combine, but this can be used only in big farms as in Suratgarh, for instance. At the Suratgarh farm we are using this. But harvester combines are not very much in demand in our own country.

As regards disc ploughs, mould board ploughs, disc harrow cultivators, seed-drills, tractors, levellers etc. these are available in the country. If, however, there is any shortage, we are prepared to request the Finance Ministry to earmark the necessary foreign exchange for that purpose. There should not be any difficulty at all about that.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : May I know the number of co-operative institutions to manufacture these implements in this country, and also the demand for agricultural implements in this country ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the number is concerned, I think there are about six co-operative organisations. . .

MR. SPEAKER : He may give a rough idea, if he does not have the exact figure.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the demand is concerned, market surveys are there. It is very difficult to mention the figure now because there are hundreds of types of agricultural implements; it is, therefore, very difficult to estimate the demand as such. But I have already submitted that the demand is being fully satisfied, and there is no difficulty as far as the availability is concerned.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Agricultural implements manufactured in the country or imported from outside are not available to the majority of the farmers in the country because of their prohibitive prices; they are only available to the rich farmers. May I know whether Government propose to bring down the prices and also to start some farm servicing stations to make these implements available to a large section of the farmers ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This is a very general question. I have not come across the complaint that the prices of agricultural implements are very high. For instance, in the case of the ploughs and the attachments to it, the process of modernisation in the country is very slow. We have been preaching that wooden ploughs should be replaced by iron ploughs, but it is such a long process that in our country

a large number of wooden ploughs are in use even now, but we are trying through the extension organisations to popularise the use of these modern implements, and I think the main thing is to overcome the old traditions.

श्री राम चरण : खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिये एग्रिकल्चरल इम्प्लीमेंट्स का होना बहुत जरूरी है और साथ ही साथ इनको पापुलराइज करना बहुत जरूरी है। ये ज्यादा उपलब्ध हों, क्या इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई सैंट्रल स्कीम बनाने जा रही है या कोई पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग बनाने जा रही है ताकि किसानों को सस्ते इम्प्लीमेंट्स सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की मार्फत मिल सकें ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I have said, there is no lack of supplies. Of course, in line with other high prices prevailing in the country, perhaps there is a possibility of these prices also being high. But the necessary raw materials are being made available to most of these manufacturing units at a reasonable level of prices.

SHRI RAJA SEKHARAN : In implementation of the new strategy in agriculture, is it not essential to set up research units in the country to go into the details of improvement of farm implements ? Are there any proposals before Government in this direction ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have research units already in the country both in the State and Central sectors. If there are any modern implements introduced in any country, we try to bring them here, test them and if found suitable, popularise them and persuade manufacturers to undertake their manufacture.

श्री शिव चंद्र झा : भारत को एग्रिकल्चरल इम्प्लीमेंट्स के मामले में सैल्फ-सफिशेंट होने में थोड़ा समय लगेगा। तत्काल जैसा अखबारों से मालूम होता है कृषि मंत्री इम्प्लीमेंट्स पर ज्यादा जोर दे रहे हैं और यह चाहते हैं कि बाहर के मुल्कों से ये हमें मिलें। अंकटाड की बैठक आजकल दिल्ली में चल रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या भारत सरकार ने वहा कोई कार्यक्रम रखा है कि दुनिया के उन्नत देश रियायती दरों पर एग्रिकल्चरल इम्प्लीमेंट्स भारत जैसे देशों को दें ताकि भारत जल्दी से जल्दी एग्रिकल्चरल इम्प्लीमेंट्स के मामले में सैल्फ-सफिशेंट हो सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already said we are almost self-sufficient in regard to manufacture of agricultural implements in the country.

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : छोटे ट्रैक्टर्ज की देश में बहुत कमी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पब्लिक सेक्टर में ही छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनाने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This does not come under this question. If he tables a separate question, I shall answer.

श्री रवि राय : ट्रैक्टर भी इम्प्लीमेंट्स में आता है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Hon. Member is putting a question about the manufacturing programme for power tillers and tractors. This cannot be considered as coming under this question.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : क्या सरकार के नोटिस में यह बात आई है कि गुड़गांव जिले के काश्तकारों से जो ट्रैक्टर बनाते हैं उनके एजेंट्स ने दो-दो साल से छ:-छ: हजार रुपया एडवांस ले रखा है और दो-दो साल के बाद भी अभी तक उन किसानों को ट्रैक्टर नहीं मिले हैं ? अगर नोटिस में आया है तो सरकार ने क्या एक्शन लिया है और अगर नहीं आया है तो वे अगर गवर्नमेंट को एप्रोच करें तो गवर्नमेंट कोई ऐक्शन लेगी ?

[کیا سرکار کے نوٹس میں یہ بات آئی ہے کہ گڑگانوں ضلع کے کاشتکاروں سے جو ٹریکٹرز بناتے ہیں ان کے ایجینٹس نے دو دو سال سے ٦-٦ ہزار روپیہ ایڈوانس لےرکھا ہے اور دو دو سال کے بعد بھی ابھی تک ان کسانوں کو ٹریکٹر نہیں ملے ہیں - اگر نوٹس میں آیا ہے تو سرکار نے کیا ایکشن لیا ہے اور اگر نہیں آیا ہے تو وہ اگر گورنمنٹ کو ایپروچ کریں تو گورنمنٹ کوئی ایکشن لے گی -]

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: He can table a separate question.

CROP INSURANCE SCHEME

+

*335. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI RAM CHARAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether replies from all the State Governments have been received on the proposed draft Bill for Crop Insurance;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) when Government propose to introduce the Bill in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Replies in regard to the proposed draft Bill on Crop Insurance have been received from several—but not all—States.

(b) A summary of the replies is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

SUMMARY OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM STATE GOVERNMENTS ON DRAFT BILL FOR CROP INSURANCE

1. *ANDHRA PRADESH*:

The State Government have suggested certain modifications in the wording of the Bill and raised certain questions of technical nature. However, they seem to be agreeable for introducing crop insurance in the State. They desire that the scheme of Crop Insurance may be included in the annual plan for 1968-69 as a Centrally sponsored scheme with 100 *per cent* assistance by the Central Government for implementing the scheme in the State.

2. *GUJARAT*:

The State Government agree with the objective, but feel that the present provisions of the scheme would not be acceptable to the farmers and would not be workable in practice. They feel that the Government as such cannot run the scheme but only experts in the line should be entrusted with the work. A separate organization as a subsidiary of L.I.C. should be set up to undertake the work of the scheme and the Centre and the States may agree to subsidise losses to some extent. To be acceptable by the farmers, when the total loss occurs the entire loss should be indemnified and not 50 *per cent* of the total loss as envisaged in the Bill. Therefore, the present features of the scheme would militate against its introduction in the State.

3. *MAHARASHTRA*:

The State Government though broadly in agreement with the various provisions of the draft Bill, feel that during the pilot stage, the State Governments should implement the scheme as agents of the Central Government. By this arrangement, all premia, etc. could be credited to the Central Government and all expenditure should also be borne by the Centre.

4. *MYSORE*:

The provisions made in the scheme and the Bill are acceptable to the State Government. However, the Central

Government should share the administrative cost of the scheme not only in the pilot stage but even subsequently on a 75 *per cent* Centre and 25 *per cent* State share pattern.

5. *ORISSA* :

The State Government consider this scheme useful but would await its implementation by other States because of the practical difficulties in regard to compelling the farmers of a given area to participate in the scheme.

6. *RAJASTHAN* :

The State Government would be willing to implement the scheme on a pilot basis, if the Government of India undertake re-insurance to the extent of total indemnifiable liability. Further, the administrative cost of the scheme should be fully re-imbursed to the State Government by the Government of India as outright grant.

7. *UTTAR PRADESH* :

The State Government are not in favour of implementing the scheme at present and would like to watch the result of the pilot project in another State.

8. *WEST BENGAL* :

The State Government while welcoming the idea of introducing Crop Insurance, considers this step somewhat premature and have emphasized a lot of preparatory work will have to be done before launching the scheme.

9. *TRIPURA* :

The Government feels that the introduction of pilot scheme of Crop Insurance in Tripura in gradual stages will be of much help to the cultivators in general. They are in general agreement with the provisions contain in the draft Bill.

(c) In view of reluctance of the State Governments to implement the Crop Insurance Scheme in its present forms, the entire question is under consideration of the Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर यह काम माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को सौंपा जाता तो अब तक यह काम हो गया होता । आजकल हालत यह है कि चार-चार साल हो गये हैं लोगों को दरख्वास्तें दिये हुए लेकिन उनकी तस्दीक नहीं हो सकी है । किसान जो कुछ कहता है उस पर विश्वास नहीं किया जाता है । जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वे बगैर लिये-दिये कोई काम नहीं करते हैं, तस्दीक नहीं करते हैं । चार-चार साल उनको लोन के लिये एप्लीकेशंस दिये हुए हो गये हैं और उनको लोन नहीं मिला है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो लैंग्थी प्रोसीजर है इसको आसान बनाने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This is a question regarding crop insurance. The Hon. Member is asking about delays in loans.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : किसानों को लोन देना भी तो इसी मंत्रालय के जिम्मे है । यह जो किसानों की दिक्कत है यह भी तो यही मंत्रालय दूर कर सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी करें ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This is regarding crop insurance.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : फसलों के बीमे के मुताल्लिक कितनी स्टेट्स ने जवाब दे दिया है और कितनी स्टेट्स ने अभी तक जवाब नहीं दिया है ? यदि कुछ स्टेट्स ने जवाब नहीं भी दिया है, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में खुद इनिशिएटिव लेगी और इस बारे में बिल लायेगी ? सरकार को जो काम करना होता है, उसके मुताल्लिक तो वह स्टेट्स को कनसल्ट करने की जरूरत नहीं समझती है, लेकिन जिस काम में वह देरी करना चाहती है, उसके बारे में वह स्टेट्स के साथ कनसल्टेशन की बात करती है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर स्टेट्स जवाब न भी दें तो सरकार इस बारे में खुद इनिशिएट कब लेगी ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have already laid a statement on the Table of the House. In brief, I may say that Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, U.P., West Bengal and Tripura Governments have sent replies, the rest of them have not sent their replies, though reminders have been addressed to them. We are very eager to see that this Crop Insurance Bill is brought before Parliament as early as possible, but unless the States also give their general concurrence, I do not think it will be possible for us to proceed with it.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Since many of the major States have replied, what are the reasons for the Government not to take this important Bill into consideration? May I know whether the cost of this has been estimated, and if so, how much would it come to?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The Orissa, West Bengal and U.P. Governments have indicated that they would try crop insurance only after experiments are carried on in some other States. They have not shown their eagerness to proceed with the Bill. As far as the other States are concerned, the State Governments feel that the Centre should foot the entire Bill. I think agriculture is a State subject, and unless the States are also prepared to participate in this, there would be some difficulty. But, all the same, we are eager to see that this Bill is processed as early as possible.

श्री राम चरण: इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने मे मालूम होता है कि इस बारे में नौ स्टेट्स ने अपनी राय दी है और वे इसके लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । कुछ स्टेट्स ने कहा है कि उनके सामने फिनांशल डिफीकल्टीज हैं और वे इस योजना का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कास्ट को बीयर नहीं कर सकती हैं । कुछ स्टेट्स का कहना है कि केन्द्र की तरफ से 75 परसेंट या 100 परसेंट सहायता दी जाये । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब स्टेट्स स्वयं इस योजना को चलाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, तो सरकार इस योजना को एक सेंट्रली-स्पान्सर्ड स्कीम बना कर और 100 परसेंट कास्ट बीयर करके खुद ही इसको लागू क्यों नहीं करती है ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: In the initial stage it is proposed that crop insurance would be tried on a pilot basis in certain compact areas in certain States, and on the basis of experience we are thinking of extending the scheme all over the country. So, in the initial stages it is a question of trying in certain selected areas in the States, but without the concurrence of the States, as I have already stated, I do not think it will be possible to take any steps.

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि विश्व के कितने देशों में शस्य के बीमे की योजना प्रचलित है और कितने सालों से प्रचलित है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: In general I can say that United States, Ceylon and Japan are the countries where important crops are covered by insurance. In the rest of the countries, there are not comprehensive schemes, only some isolated or important crops are covered.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The Hon. Minister has said that agriculture is a State subject, but definitely insurance is not a State subject. In the interests of the improvement of production, I would like to have a categorical answer from the Minister whether he is prepared to go ahead with this Bill, with the concurrence of the States, of course. Even from the main answer to the question we can appreciate that the States are reluctant because there are many financial implications of this Bill, and the States are afraid of an additional burden on their slender resources. So, I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to assure the States that a major portion of the financial involvement will be borne by the Centre.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the Insurance Act of 1938 is concerned, if the State Government wants

to undertake a scheme on a voluntary basis, on its own volition, there is no bar whatsoever now; the States can undertake crop insurance schemes in their own States. The Centre comes in because the scheme should be made compulsorily applicable to all farmers in a particular area. There is an element of compulsion involved in this and unless there is enabling legislation from the Centre, it will not be possible for the States to implement the scheme. On a voluntary basis there should not be any difficulty for the States to embark on this scheme.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: There are two aspects of the problem—financial and administrative. When the Minister talks of having a pilot scheme, what is the minimum cost of enforcing the crop insurance scheme in a pilot unit? Secondly, what are the administrative difficulties likely to crop up in having crop insurance against pests, fire and other risks?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: There has not been any final decision about administrative costs. It was originally suggested that the Centre should bear fifty per cent of the cost but it is still subject to the concurrence of the Finance Ministry. Only losses due to natural calamities are expected to be covered as against losses due to man-made causes, such as, fire, theft, etc. For instance, losses due to floods, hailstorm, rains, drought and other natural calamities which are beyond human control would be covered. All these would depend upon the coverage and therefore it is not possible to give any definite figure now....

MR. SPEAKER: I find twenty or thirty Members still on their legs. Is it not time that we went to the next question? The next question relates to elections in Haryana which is equally important. Next question...(*Interruptions.*).

हरियाना में मध्यावधि चुनाव

*336. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ दलों के प्रतिनिधियों ने चुनाव आयोग से प्रार्थना की है कि हरियाना में मई, 1968 में होने वाले चुनाव आगे किसी और तारीख तक के लिये स्थगित किये जायें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन दलों के नाम क्या हैं और इन्होंने इसके लिये क्या तर्क पेश किये हैं; और

(ग) चुनाव आयोग ने इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय क्या किया है ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या यह ठीक है कि चुनाव कमीशन ने घोषणा की है कि हरियाणा में 5 या 12 मई को चुनाव कराये जायेंगे, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन तारीखों पर कायम रहेगी ? कहीं ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि हरियाणा में कांग्रेस की पतली हालत देख कर सरकार इलेक्शन्ज़ को स्थगित करा दे ? (व्यवधान)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : कांग्रेस नब्बे फी सदी सीट्स जीतेगी । वी विल स्वीप दि पोल्ज़ ।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The Election Commission suggested that elections in Haryana may be held either on the 5th or 12th of May. There are no infirmities on the part of the Government in this matter.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: For the time being or always?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: We have not thought any change in the decision.

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या एलेक्शन कमीशन ने अगर वह 5 या 12 मई को एलेक्शन करवाना चाहते हैं तो उन्होंने हरयाना सरकार

को हिदायत जारी कर दी है कि उसके लिये जरूरी इन्तजाम कर लें और उसके लिये वोटर्स लिस्ट वगैरह तैयार हो गई है क्या, और क्या वहां हरयाना में एलेक्शन कमीशन से जो डायरेक्शंस जाते हैं उन्हें हिन्दी में भेजने की व्यवस्था हो गई है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The Election Commission has reported that by the 30th March the revision of the electoral rolls will be completed and all steps are being taken in order to have the poll on the dates suggested.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष जी, यह हरयाना का जो मिड टर्म पोल है यह सभी पार्टियों के लिये प्रेस्टिज की बात है और उसमें हो सकता है कि कुछ जगहों में कुछ गड़बड़ भी हो तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी का मिसयूज़ न हो, उसके लिये सरकार क्या पाजिटिव कदम उठाना चाहती है और दूसरी चीज, कि कौन-कौनसी पार्टियां हरयाना के मिड टर्म पोल में रेकग्नाइज्ड पार्टियां होंगी ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The intention of Government is to see that the election is conducted without any misuse of governmental machinery.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I asked, what positive steps the Government propose to take—

MR. SPEAKER : To maintain law and order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Not only to maintain law and order, but not to misuse the Government machinery.

उसके लिये कौन-कौन से स्टेप लेंगे और कौन-कौनसी पार्टीज रेकग्नाइज्ड हैं, इसका जवाब तो आपने दिया ही नहीं ।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: For discussions on this matter, representatives of the Congress Party, the Jan Sangh, the Vishal Haryana Party, the PSP and the SSP were invited by the Chief Election Commissioner. I am not in a position now to say which are the recognised parties in Haryana, in the technical sense in which that word is used in the election law.

SHRI NATH PAI : He said "it is the intention of Government." Is it the intention or is it the determination of Government to prevent the misuse of governmental machinery ? He said it is the intention of Government. Intentions are very noble but where do they lead to ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I asked what positive steps he has taken. He has not replied to it.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The election law provides for all precautions to see that the election is conducted in a fair manner.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हरयाणा में जो चुनाव होगा उसमें वह इस बात का प्रबन्ध करेगी कि हर वोटर बिना किसी रोकथाम के अपने पोलिंग स्टेशन पर आ सके ? . . . . (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, अब बैठिये । क्वेश्चन पूछने के बाद बैठ जाइये ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लोग वोटर्स को आने नहीं देते. . . . (व्यवधान)

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I hope that every voter will be enabled to come to the polling booth to cast his vote.

श्री रवि राय : हरयाणा में मध्यावधि चुनाव होने जा रहा है तो इस सिलसिले में मंत्री महोदय मानेंगे कि जो वोटरों की सूची तैयार होगी वह ठीक ढंग से होनी चाहिये । तो क्या उनका ध्यान मनीराम बागड़ी, जो इस हाउस के सदस्य थे, उनके बयान की तरफ गया है कि हिसार जिले में 40 हजार फर्जी वोटरों की भर्ती करने के लिये कांग्रेस की तरफ

से कोशिश हो रही है ? क्या उनका ध्यान इस ओर गया है ? अगर गया है तो या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं और नहीं गया है तो जाना चाहिये या नहीं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The Election Commission is taking all steps to see the voters' lists are revised in the proper manner and the revision will be completed by the end of March.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : माननीय स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपके मार्फत मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है और इनकी नोटिस में यह बात है कि चूंकि यूनाइटेड अपोज़ीशन पार्टीज़ को अपनी नाव मंझधार में नज़र आ रही है और उनको यकीन नहीं है अपने ऊपर. . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . .तो क्या अपोज़ीशन पार्टीज़ अपोज़ीशन लीडर्स के मार्फत और अपोज़ीशन पार्टीज़ के जो ओहदेदार हैं, उनकी मार्फत आपके ऊपर, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर, एलेक्शन कमीशन के ऊपर और हरयाणा गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर दबाव डाल रही है कि यह एलेक्शन मई में न होकर आगे चल कर हो ? अगर हां, तो क्या आप बिलकुल सही तौर पर यह कहेंगे कि एलेक्शन मई में होगा, मई से आगे एलेक्शन नहीं जायेगा ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: There is no intention to depart from the date specified.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Would the Minister assure the House that before this mid-term election and possibly other mid-term elections take place, he would examine the proposals of the Election Commissioner for revision of the electoral law and procedure and see that the new mid-term elections take place in consonance with with those things?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I can at once say that it will not be possible to revise the electoral law and at the same time conduct the elections in May in Haryana.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE: It is feared that in the Haryana mid-term elections, there may be cases of violent outbursts of parties which have been practising this in other States. May I know whether he is aware of the conditions there and is he prepared to make adequate arrangements so that law and order may be preserved during the entire election period?

SHRI GOVIND MENON: Law and order will be preserved.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस मध्यावधि चुनाव के अन्दर उन दिनों काफी केन्द्र के मंत्री भी चुनाव प्रचार में जायेंगे और अपनी पार्टी का प्रचार करेंगे, तो क्या उस समय सरकारी मशीनरी या सरकारी मोटर वगैरह लेकर उसका उसमें उपयोग नहीं करेंगे, अपने मन्त्रिपद का उपयोग नहीं करेंगे, इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा ? अगर रखा जायेगा, तो क्या अपने मन्त्रिपद से त्यागपत्र देने के बाद पार्टी का प्रचार करने के लिये वह जायेंगे ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: There is nothing in the election law which prevents a party leader who happens to be a Minister at the Centre from campaigning in an election. But it may not be proper to use official vehicles and we do not want to use them.

SHRI NATH PAI: He is using everytime the wrong auxiliary. He says "It may not be proper" instead of "It is not proper". He knows his English very well.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: I want to know whether the Minister will send some investigator to find out how many bogus votes were cast in the general elections and also in the by-elections in Haryana by the so-called parties other than the Congress. Having ascertained that, will he see to it that no bogus votes are cast by any party, including the Congress and other parties?

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered it so many times.

SHRI P. K. DEO: From the Minister's reply we come to know that various political parties have been invited to discuss the polling arrangements with the Chief Electoral Officer in the State. But the Swatantra Party has not been invited to attend that conference. The Swatantra Party is the main Opposition in this House and it has got the largest number of MLAs in the country. The Swatantra Party is contesting the elections in Haryana. Is it not proper that the Swatantra Party is also invited and is allotted the party symbol for the election?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: It is true that the Swatantra Party is the main Opposition group in the Lok Sabha, but the election proposed is not to this House but to the Haryana Legislative Assembly, where I do not think there are many Swatantra Party members.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि विगत चुनाव के अवसर पर साम्प्रदायिक और जातीय भावना उभार कर चुनाव लड़े गये थे, क्या आगे आनेवाले हरियाना के मध्यावधि चुनाव में इस तरह की साम्प्रदायिक भावना उभारनेवालों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की योजना है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Everything sanctioned by the Election Law to prevent these things will be resorted to.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

M/s. Cooper Allen Company Ltd., Kanpur

+

SNQ 2. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Cooper Allen Company Ltd., Kanpur, one of the units of the British India Corporation is to face closure in February, 1968;

(b) whether Government have got 39 per cent share in the British India Corporation;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken a final decision to take over this unit; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The President of India hold 22.21 per cent shares in the B.I.C. Life Insurance hold 16.67 per cent shares in the company and Unit Trust of India holds .62 per cent shares.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Several proposals to keep the Unit in running condition are under consideration. The management of the company have also been advised to consider ways and means to keep the Unit in running condition.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Is the Minister aware that as early as 2nd September, 1962, the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, wrote to the then Industries Minister, Shri K. C. Reddy, urging him to take over the Cooper Allen Mills for very cogent reasons, that this mill produced very important defence equipments? If you will permit me, Sir, it is a very short letter and I will read it out. He wrote:

"I wrote to you sometime ago...."

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is the Hon. Member quoting from *Blitz*?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Yes, *Blitz*. He wrote:

> "I wrote to you sometime ago about the British India Corporation, Kanpur. I think it is important that the Corporation should not go into private hands. I under-

stand that Government owns a part of their shares and the LIC owns some shares. It would, therefore, be not difficult to gain control over the organisation and make it a public sector one. Our army people require large quantities of shoes and woollen textile materials... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : The Hon. Member is putting a supplementary question.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : I will read only the concluding part. He said this factory is producing military equipment, shoes and other equipments, for which specialised specifications are necessary, private factories do not like to keep to the special specifications. "I quote many of these things come from BIC and, therefore, it is important and desirable to control the BIC and gradually bring it under public sector." My question is this. The most important man of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, raised this question in 1962 and proposed that the BIC should be taken over for very cogent reasons. May I know what action was taken by the Government from that date to this date and why this decision has been delayed ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The Minister may first say whether the letter is authentic.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : First of all I would like to point out that the Short Notice Question is framed only with regard to Messrs. Cooper Allen and Company Limited and not with regard to the entire BIC.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is part of BIC.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him reply. The Hon. Member's name is there and he will get his chance.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the closure of this unit is concerned, that has not been allowed and we are considering various steps to be taken in this connection. So far as the larger question is concerned, I would like to point out that the lettter referred to by the hon. Member has already been placed by me on the Table of the House in reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha. If the hon. Member wants that the same letter should be placed on the Table here also, I am prepared to do it. I may also point out that various discussions went on and, after that, a decision was taken that it would not be possible at that time to take over the entire unit.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: May I know whether it is a fact that the government is contemplating the setting up of another footwear factory, in collaboration with USSR, at Rai Bareli, which does not happen to be a leather or hide market and that it was on that account that the government was indifferent to the rumours of closure of this factory till the workers raised a hue and cry? That project is going to cost Rs. 2 crores. By investing much less in the existing factory, which is one of the biggest units in Asia, it can be made into a good factory and with honest management it can yield a profit of Rs. 15 lakh per year. On the other hand, by the closure of this factory, which is one of the oldest factories, 3,000 people would be rendered jobless and most of these people happen to belong to minorities like Harijans and Muslims. May I know when the government will take a firm decision with regard to the taking over of this factory?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the closure of this unit is concerned, as I have already pointed out, we shall not allow it. We shall take whatever action is necessary to see that this unit is kept running. Unfortunately, the hon. Member was not present at the time when I held this discussion, where the representatives of the management and labour and a large number of Members of Parliament from both the Houses were present. There it was decided that Government should take necessary steps to see that this unit is kept running. The question of the

other unit, that does not come under my Ministry and that will be considered on the basis of merit and other considerations.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : This problem has been with the government since 1962 and they have allowed six years to lapse before taking any firm decision on this problem. May I know if the government is in a position to tell the House what steps it has taken to place this on a firmer footing and what steps the government has suggested to the management so that there will be no unemployment, no closure and the factory will be in very smooth running order?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the steps taken by the government are concerned, we arranged a survey of the Cooper Allen units by a team of officers consisting of a senior accounts officer of the Department of Company Affairs and a senior officer of the DGTD. The result of the finding of the survey team attributed the poor performance of the unit to deterioration in the quality of leather produced, increase in the manufacturing cost, higher selling expenses, and the absence of an adequate number of orders for the manufacture of army goods. The Survey Team has particularly recommended that government should be requested to ensure a reasonable minimum order for army goods. They have also recommended the installation of a new equipment to manufacture 2,000 pairs of shoes per day. The equipments necessary for the renovation of the factory and reduction in inefficient and surplus staff, improving the working of the tanneries, reducing the cost of tanning, all these matters we have discussed and, in the light of this recommendation, we have taken necessary steps.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: From the reply it appears that there is going to be a shoe factory in Rae Bareli, in the constituency of the Prime Minister. I do not grudge that. I thought that shoes should remain in Kanpur rather than go to Rae Bareli. That would have been better. But, anyhow there is going to be a factory by the STC for exporting shoes to the Soviet Union with the collaboration of the Soviets whereas Rae Bareli is not a leather area at all. Raw hide will go from Kanpur to Rae Bareli.

SHRI B. N. KUREEL : He is wrong. There is so much leather in Rae Bareli.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Leather is there everywhere.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is a lot of leather in Parliament also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is no shortage of leather; leather is everywhere. Let animals die and there will be leather.

I was saying, Sir, that Rae Bareli may be a good constituency but raw hide is not available there. If at all a factory is to be set up there, raw hide will have to be taken from Kanpur or Agra or from the South, say, from Madras. I congratulate the hon. Minister for taking a firm decision that this unit would not be closed down, but since renovation of this plant is necessary and since there is mismanagement, I would like to know why Government should not take over administrative control of this unit and develop this for export purposes and for internal consumption. That is my pertinent question.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already pointed out that so far as the closure of this unit is concerned, Government have made up their mind that this unit will not be allowed to close down. So far as the setting up of a new unit under STC or under any other ministry is concerned, the matter has to be considered on various considerations—viability, the economics and all those things will have to be taken into consideration—and it is not possible for me to answer because that matter is not under my ministry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I seek your guidance ?

MR. SPEAKER: He is trying to ask a second question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I will only repeat my original question. I only seek your guidance.

We thought that this Government was one. This particular question is in the larger interests of the economy. Today Shri Morarjibhai is going to present his Budget affecting the economy in many ways. Here, another unit is being set up in Rae Bareli just to employ some people who can work as agents of the Prime Minister in the elections. I do not want to have a separate unit in Kanpur. This is the oldest unit in Kanpur and if Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs. 60 lakhs are spent, it can be a nice unit. Is it necessary in the larger interests of the country's economy and welfare that a shoe factory should be set up in Rae Bareli rather than renovate this particular factory? Let the hon. Minister reply to that or let the Finance Minister reply.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered your question.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस कारखाने में सन् 1965-66 और 1967 में कितना-कितना घाटा हुआ है और 12 लाख रुपया सालाना का मैनेजमेंट स्टाफ होने के बाद भी यह घाटा क्यों होता है, क्या इसको जानने की कोशिश शासन ने की है ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: In 1965 the loss was Rs. 54.47 lakhs and in 1966 the loss was Rs. 33.62 lakhs.

In 1967, up to 31st October, the loss was Rs. 31 lakhs approximately. I have already pointed out the reason why there was a loss. It was particularly because the order for military boots has gone down and therefore it has not been possible for the company to make a profit. In 1963 when there were sufficient orders for military boots, there was a profit of Rs. 4.29 lakhs.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY: 39.7 per cent of public funds are in the shape of shares in the BIC and these have to be looked after by the Central Government. In spite of this fact, there is an accumulation worth Rs. 1½ crores of stock and no control was exercised by the Government with the result that the factory has come at the verge of close causing unemployment problem to 3500 workers. I am thankful to the hon. Minister that he is taking interest to see that the factory runs. May I know what precautions will be taken in future so that such a condition does not arise?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The control of the Government, under the Company Law is in respect of such irregularities which are committed by any company. So far as the day-to-day working of the company is concerned, it is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors of the Company on which sufficient number of Directors from the Government are also appointed and it is for them to examine this matter and consider how the stock which is there should be sold and that the stock of the value of such a big amount of Rs. 1½ crores is not allowed to remain there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the hon. Minister tell us what would be the cost of modernisation of the plants in the Cooper Allen Co. Ltd. and what would be the benefit derived out of the modernisation?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have not got those figures just now. But I am told it is not only a question of Government taking it over but several parties have shown interest that by a little balancing of the equipment and improving the management, this unit can run profitably. We are considering the various proposals which are before us.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: As the Company has been losing very heavily, is it a fact that the Company has offered to the Government that they are

prepared to hand it over to the Government without any cost and, if so, will the Government consider that proposal or allow it to be sold to another Company which is willing to buy it ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is not a fact that the Company has offered to hand over the Company without any cost. What they have said is that they will hand over the land which is also a Government land. There are many other conditions. If the hon. Member goes through them, he will be convinced that if it is taken over by the Government, it will be with a very heavy liability particularly of the stock of about Rs. 1½ crores the value of which we do not know and even the Bank has reduced it by about Rs. 6 lakhs.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the hon. Minister kindly inform the House how much financial assistance has been asked for by the management from the Government and what steps the Government is taking in the matter in view of their decision to continue to run this unit?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: No assistance has been asked for so far as the Government is concerned. They have represented to us that this Company should be allowed to be sold to Batas and we have said that will not be proper because it will give monopoly to one Company and will also mean diversion of the profit earned by that Company from our country to other countries and that there are other proposals also which can be considered to make it more profitable to the country.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : मेरा सवाल यह है कि ऐसी फैक्टरीज़ हर जगह पर बन्द होती हैं और वहां के जो मजदूर होते हैं वे बेकार हो जाते हैं और भूखे मरते हैं तो यह पालिसी सरकार क्यों नहीं अपनाती कि फैक्टरी चलाने में अगर कोई गलती हो तो मैनेजमेन्ट को अपने ताबे लेकर मजदूरों को रोज़गार दे ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : वहां के लोग बगैर काम के न रहें, इस मामले पर हमने मैनेजमेन्ट और लेबर के रिप्रेज़ेन्टेटिव्ज़ से डिस्कशन किया और जो मुनासिब समझा, उस पर कार्यवाही हो रही है और हम चाहते हैं कि फैक्टरी चलती रहे और कोई अन-इम्प्लायमेन्ट न हो ।

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात ठीक है कि एलेन कूपर को ठीक ढंग से चलाने के लिये बी० आई० सी० ने कुछ नये प्रस्ताव मन्त्री महोदय के सामने रखे हैं ? यदि हां, तो वे प्रस्ताव क्या हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं मन्त्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इसको बन्द करने से मना कर दिया है । लेकिन जो दो आल्टरनेटिव हैं, एक तो यह कि एलेन कूपर को गवर्नमेन्ट पूरी तरह से ले ले और दूसरे यह कि वहां जो लेबर यूनियन कोआपरेटिव है, वह इसे रन करे, तो यह दोनों आल्टरनेटिव्ज़ भी ठीक-ठीक चल सकें, इनके बारे में वे कोई निर्णय कर पायेंगे ? अगर इन दोनों आल्टरनेटिव्स के बारे में वह अभी जल्दी ही नहीं सोच पायेंगे तो यह बहुत सम्भव है कि एक, दो महीने की इनक्वायरी के बाद में उसको चलाना और भी मुश्किल हो जायेगा और नुक्सान बढ़ता चला जायेगा, इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि क्या वह इस बात पर सोचेंगे कि जो भी उनकी कोई इनक्वायरी हो, डिसीजन हो उसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा वह एक, दो हफ्ते में ही बतला दें ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जहां तक इनक्वायरी का ताल्लुक है, मैं मेम्बर साहब को बतला दूं कि हमारी सर्वे टीम ने इनक्वायरी की है । किन-किन चीज़ों का खयाल रख कर काम करने से उसमें इम्प्रूवमेंट हो सकता है, वह जानकारी गवर्नमेंट के पास भी है और कम्पनी को भी वह मालूम है । मैंने डिस्कशन में भी उन बातों की तरफ कम्पनी का ध्यान

दिखाया है कि अगर इन तमाम सिफारिशों को वह मान लें तो वह अच्छे तरीके से इसको चला सकते हैं । अभी नये बोर्ड की मीटिंग होने वाली है और हम अभी देखना चाहते हैं कि वह क्या फैसला करते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : लेटेस्ट प्रोपोज़ल क्या है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जैसा मैंने कहा, उसके पहले इस कम्पनी को वह बाटाज़ को बेचना चाहते थे । उसके बाद इस पर डिस्कशन हो रहा था कि इसे कोआपरेटिव ले सकती है या इसे एस० टी० सी० के पास जाना चाहिये । और भी दो प्रप्रोज़ल हैं जो कहते हैं कि ऐक्सपर्ट्स बढ़ा सकते हैं और इसको काफी अच्छे तरीके से चला सकते हैं और इसको काफी अच्छे तरीके से चला सकते हैं । यह सभी चीजें हमारे सामने ज़ेरगौर हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसमें जो बार-बार घाटा होता है उसका एक प्रमुख कारण यह है कि हम जो कच्चा माल खरीदते हैं, कैमिकल्स जो खरीदते हैं, उनका जो मार्केट रेट है उससे अधिक पैसा हमको देना पड़ता है । दूसरे जो हम सेल करते हैं उसमें भी काफी त्रुटियां हैं, जितना पैसा चाहिये जितना हमें उसका कमीशन लेना चाहिये उससे अधिक कमीशन देते हैं, जितना पैसा मिलना चाहिये वह पैसा नहीं मिलता है तो उसे ठीक करने के लिये क्या सरकार पूरी कोशिश करेगी ?

इसके अलावा इस समय विदेशों में हमारे बहुत बड़ी तादाद में आर्डर्स पड़े हुए हैं और अगर हमने उनको पूरा कर दिया तो जितना घाटा है वह उससे पूरा हो सकता है, कम्पनी ठीक चल सकती है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिये कितना समय आप लेंगे जिससे कि वह ठीक ढंग से काम कर सके ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : क्या-क्या कारण हैं, वह मैंने पहले ही बतला दिये हैं । अगर आनरेबल मेम्बर कहते हैं कि और भी उसके कारण हैं और जिनका कि उन्होंने जिक्र किया है तो उन पर भी हम गौर करेंगे । लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि मिलिटरी के बूट्स की डिमांड कम हुई है उसे पूरा करने के लिये हम अपने डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट से कहें कि वह हमारे यहां से मिलेटरी बूट्स खरीदे । लेकिन आपको मालूम है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री वाले भी डिफेंस के बूट्स बनाने लगे हैं और दूसरी भी छोटी-छोटी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ यह फौजी जूते बनाने लगी हैं । हमको यह देखना है कि कितनी इन चीज़ों की डिमांड है और कितनी उनकी सप्लाई है और यह कि बाहर हम कितना ऐक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Minister was pleased to say in answer to a supplementary that there had been a continuous loss in 1965, 1966 and 1967, to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs per year. Being a minority shareholder, *i.e.*, having 39% of the shares, and having had the factory to supply to a large extent to the military, may I know whether the Government has no control over this unit to avoid these losses, and in the absence of avoiding such losses, what steps Government have taken to rationalise, to make the management more efficient, so that these losses are not incurred? What steps were taken? They opened their eyes only when it was on the verge of closure!

SHRI F. A. AHMED: No, Sir. It was before that, that the Government had appointed a Survey Team. The Survey Team has gone into this question and their report is before us to enable us to take suitable action.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: The hon. Minister has said that there is stock worth Rs. 1.5 crores lying in the factory and he has called it a liability. May I ask under what system of accounting a stock is called a liability and under what circumstances?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I was just replying to one question that there are other liabilities. They have taken money on this stock from the bank, and before the Government takes over they will have to pay the bank in respect of the loan which they had advanced on this stock.

श्री बं० ना० कुरील : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी की इस कानपुर की फैक्टरी में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी नहीं है बल्कि ज्यादा दिलचस्पी उन्हें इस बात में है कि रायबरेली में जो फैक्टरी खुलने वाली है वह न खुले । चीफ मिनिस्टर जब रायबरेली गई थीं तो कहा गया था कि यहां रायबरेली में कोई लेदर फैक्टरी नहीं है और उन्होंने वायदा किया था कि यहां कोई बड़ी फैक्टरी खुलवाई जायेगी । श्री बनर्जी ने कहा कि वहां लैदर नहीं है लेकिन मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूं कि एक करोड़ रुपये का सालाना लेदर वहां से बाहर जाता है । मंत्री महोदय कहीं इन सब बातों के ऊपर वह रायबरेली की फैक्टरी को तो बन्द नहीं कर देंगे ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मेरे पास वह रायबरेली की फैक्टरी नहीं है और न ही मेरे सामने उसे बन्द करने का सवाल आता है ।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: You have allowed so much of time for this short notice question and you have allowed several Members already. The hon. Member has personally attacked me. So, I would like to say something.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not provided for in the rules that a Member can answer a question in this manner.....

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : May I say that I shall be most happy if another factory is opened at Rae Bareli, but the old unit in Kanpur should not be closed.... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : If she wanted she could have got up and interrupted without asking my permission. But I think she has been so good and asked for my permission.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: I rarely speak. I try to follow the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : I know that other Members can shout but she cannot do so.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why should this happen? It has been decided that the Prime Minister will always be from UP; and tomorrow it may be from Kanpur that....

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. M. Banerjee has the great privilege of getting up and interrupting whenever he likes. But Members like Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani cannot do it. On every question on every occasion the hon. Member gets up and says whatever he wants. He is the sole Member having that privilege.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Would the hon. Minister clarify that much of the trouble in this factory is from labour and the factory had become uneconomic because of the rise in wages and other labour claims, and if our friends here would co-operate and if labour would reduce its demands....

SHRI K. N. PANDEY: It is not because of labour claims but it is because of mismanagement.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: If only our friends representing labour would co-operate, this factory can work.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: If hon. Members would recall, I had given the recommendations made by the survey Team which included the reduction of inefficient and surplus staff.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ

*332. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 725 on the 18th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Department of Expenditure in the Finance Ministry have

set up any Enquiry Committee to go into allegations against the Bharat Sewak Samaj regarding the misuse of funds by the Samaj;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many States have stopped giving aid to the Samaj and why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) and (b) The Department of Expenditure have advised that a Committee may have to be set up. The suggestion is under consideration.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Food Aid Developing Countries

*337. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a study made by F.A.O. for the Second U.N. Conference on Trade and Development now in Session in Delhi, food and aid will continue to be necessary for the developing countries for the next 10 to 20 years; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In connection with the subject of World Food Problem to be discussed by the Second UNCTAD, F.A.O. has presented a paper, which, *inter alia*, states : "The period of next 10 to 20 years is particularly crucial. This is the period needed before family planning measures can have much effect on the rate of population growth. It also represents the time that will probably be needed for an agricultural revolution in the developing countries to get fully under way. During this period foreign assistance, including food aid, will be especially necessary."

(b) The above reference is to the developing countries as a whole. So far as India is concerned, no concessional imports of foodgrains are envisaged beyond 1970-71.

Report on Fourth General Elections

*338. SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Election Commissioner has submitted a detailed report on the Fourth General Elections in India;

(b) if so, the main recommendations therefor; and

(c) how far they have been accepted by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) & (b) The Report of the Election Commission on the Fourth General Elections in India was laid on the Table of the House on 13th February, 1968.

(c) It will take some time before the recommendations contained in the Report are examined by the Government and a decision taken thereon.

Minimum Wages Act

*339. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Minimum Wages Act to different classes of workers and also to increase the limit of minimum wages under the Act; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). No. The Minimum Wages

Act, 1948 is already applicable to all the employees in the Scheduled Employments as listed in Part I & Part II of the Schedule of the Act and those employments which are added by the appropriate Governments under Section 27 of the Act, from time to time. Further, there is provision for revision of minimum wages under section 3(1) (b) of the Act. Addition of employments and revision of minimum wages under the Act is thus already a continuing process.

WAGE BOARD FOR PORT AND DOCK WORKERS

*340. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI .
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the non-implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers regarding the payment of interim relief and Dearness Allowance;

(b) if so, the extent of non-implementation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the implementation of the decision by the managements?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Wage Board have been fully implemented by Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards. There are however a few cases of non-implementation relating to contractors/stevedores.

(c) The officers of the Central Industrial Relation Machinery hold conciliation proceedings whenever disputes over non-implementation are brought to notice. In eleven cases, the disputes have been referred to adjudication.

WAGE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

*341. SHRI K. HALDAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state : (a) whether it is a fact that very little has been done to improve the wage structure of the agricultural labour during the last three Plans;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which are proposed to be taken to improve the wage structure of the agricultural labour during the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, 'appropriate Government' concerned are required to fix minimum wages in scheduled employments, including Agriculture. During the last three Plans all the State Governments/ Union Territories, where the Act is applicable minimum rates of wages for employment in agriculture have already been fixed in the entire State/ Territory, with the exception of Maharashtra and Madras where it has been done in part of the State.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the Fourth Plan stress is proposed to be laid for implementation of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 more effectively. This was discussed at the Seventh Meeting of the Minimum Wages Central Advisory Board held in December 1967 and based on its recommendations, the State Governments have been requested—

(i) that minimum wages for agricultural workers should be fixed in every part of each State, to complete the process of covering all workers mentioned in Part II of the Schedule within the shortest possible time. To expedite it the Committee Procedure may be adopted.

(ii) that revision of minimum wages should be undertaken a little more frequently.

(iii) that enforcement machinery in the case of agriculture, should be strengthened and in addition, the assistance of Revenue and Panchayat Officials should be secured.

PROCUREMENT PRICE OF WHEAT AND RICE

*342. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments have suggested higher procurement price for wheat and rice for the coming season; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No such suggestion has been received for the coming season.

(b) Does not arise.

PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS

*343. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 20 per cent of funds available for agriculture are spent for improving the yield of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to revise planning at different stages to secure more yield of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). No precise data is available regarding the percentage of funds spent for improving the yield of foodgrains out of the amounts meant for agricultural development. Foodgrains account of about three fourths of the gross cultivated area and two thirds of the total value of output of principal crops. It is, therefore, expected that the bulk of the funds allocated for agriculture is utilised for improving the yield of foodgrains. Moreover, under the new strategy for Agricultural Development, special emphasis is being laid on increasing the production of foodgrains as part of the high yielding varieties programme.

SUBSIDY ON PESTICIDES

*344. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to subsidise pesticides;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its effect on their prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) There is no proposal under consideration for a general subsidy on pesticides.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

ELECTRONIC COMPUTORS

*345. SHRI DEIVEEKAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the introduction of Electronic Computors will lead to increased industrial unrest among workers and labourers;

(b) if so, whether this will lead to increased problem of unemployment; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to see that their installation does not effect unemployment problem?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) There has been some protest and agitation against the introduction of electronic computors.

(b) and (c). Government's policy in this regard has been that the introduction of such electronic devices should be selective and consistent with the social good, that there should be no consequential retrenchment and that the procedure on rationalisation evolved at the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference should be followed in all such cases.

भारत सेवक समाज

*346. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गये उस निर्णय की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत भारत सेवक समाज को एक उद्योग के रूप में मान्यता देने के बारे में लोअर कोर्ट के निर्णय को रोक लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भारत सेवक समाज को अपने कार्यसंचालन में सभी श्रम सम्बन्धी कानूनों को लागू करने के लिये हिदायतें जारी करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) सरकार ने समाचार-पत्रों में इस विषय पर एक रिपोर्ट देखी है और वह अब उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा कर रही है।

(ख) और (ग). सभी प्रतिष्ठानों के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि वे अपने पर लागू सभी श्रम कानूनों को क्रियान्वित करें। सरकार द्वारा किसी विशेष हिदायत की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM PAK-OCCUPIED AREA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

*347. SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that displaced persons from Pak-occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir have so far been treated on a different footing on the plea that that area may be recovered some day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a part of that area including Mirpur Town has been submerged in water as a result of Mangla Dam; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider the question of displaced persons from Pak held Kashmir *de novo* and give them the same treatment in the matter of rehabilitation as was given to the displaced persons from the West Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (c). For purposes of rehabilitation, that is, in the matter of grant of loans, transfer of pool properties and remission of rent and interest, no distinction has been made in the treatment accorded to migrants from the Pak-occupied area of Jammu and Kashmir State and the displaced person from West Pakistan.

In view of the legal and constitutional position in respect of the lands in the Pak-held area of Jammu & Kashmir State claims from Jammu & Kashmir migrants were not invited, and compensation in terms of the value of the properties abandoned, was not paid. However, the migrants are paid rehabilitation assistance in the form of *ex-gratia* grant.

(b) Yes, according to reports reaching the Government of India.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOLE

*348. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has since been taken to pay unemployment dole to those who are registered with the various Employment Exchanges; and

(b) if not, the other steps which are being taken to grant financial aid to those unemployed till they are provided jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No.

(b) No steps are contemplated at present to grant financial aid to those who are unemployed.

सहकारी खेती

*349. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सहकारी खेती को वांछित सफलता नहीं मिली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस योजना को त्यागने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसे सफल बनाने के लिये सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि तथा सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं; तथापि, उपलब्धि की मात्रा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भिन्न-भिन्न है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) वर्तमान समितियों को पुनर्जीवित करने तथा मजबूत बनाने के लिये प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी और नई समितियाँ केवल उन क्षेत्रों में गठित की जायेंगी जहां उनके विकास के लिये संभाव्य साधन हों । भूमि पूल करने तथा संयुक्त खेती अपनाने पर बल दिया जायेगा । तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन तथा अधिक वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था भी की जानी है ।

LAND REFORMS

*350. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any talks have taken place with the States for bringing about land reforms all over the country;

(b) the State Governments which have not enacted Land Laws specially ceiling on Land holdings as envisaged in the Third Plan; and

(c) whether Land Reforms have been completed in the Union Territories and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Matters relating to land reforms came up for consideration at the Chief Ministers Conference held on July 6-7, 1967. It was emphasised that land reform programmes should be expedited to enable cultivating tenants to effectively participate in the agricultural production programmes.

(b) and (c). The progress made and the difficulties encountered in the implementation of land reforms, including ceiling on holdings, in the various States and Union Territories, have been included in the review of Implementation of Land Reforms by the Land Reforms Implementation Committee of the National Development Council, which has been published.

PRICE OF SUGAR

*351. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the current prices of sugar in the

open market, State-wise, after the partial decontrol of sugar;

(b) whether it is a fact that as a result of this decontrol, sugar manufacturers have made hundreds of crores of rupees without passing the benefit of these profits proportionately to the cane-growers; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement showing the latest available retail prices of sugar of average quality in the open market at various consuming centres in different States, is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—257/68].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY CONDITIONS

*352. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up to find a permanent solution to the problems of Chronic famine and scarcity-affected areas in the country;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) the total amount set apart for the purpose; and

(d) whether any Central assistance has already been given to the States in this connection; and if so, the nature and extent of assistance given so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to take up pilot projects in the hard core of the chronically drought affected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra Mysore and Madras in the first instance. The State Governments have been requested to frame suitable schemes for these areas. A Central Team would be visiting some of these areas shortly to help the State Governments to draw up suitable schemes. After experience has been gained, the scheme will be extended to other States.

(c) In the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 40 crores was made. Later on, this was reduced to Rs. 10 crores. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for 1968-69.

(d) No, Sir.

UNEMPLOYMENT DUE TO RECESSION

*353. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which unemployment has grown up as a result of the recent recession in the country; and

(b) the steps taken to reduce the unemployment arising therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No precise information is available in regard to the extent of increase in unemployment, if any, as a result of recession. Unemployment at the end of the Third Five Year Plan was roughly estimated by the Planning Commission at 9 to 10 million. No subsequent estimates of unemployment are available, but it is likely that the unemployment position has undergone some deterioration during 1966-67 and 1967-68 due to the slackening in the tempo of economy affecting almost all the employment-generating sectors.

(b) Government is keeping a watch over the situation and for special groups like engineers, measures for improving the situation are under close study. With the economic recovery as a result of better agricultural crops and the quickening of the process of development after the commencement of the Fourth Plan in 1969, employment situation is expected to show improvement.

LATE DELIVERY OF TELEGRAMS

*354. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a large number of complaints about the late delivery and non-delivery of telegrams during the last two years; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been held to find out the causes of the delay and to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. The figures regarding percentage of complaints received to the total traffic handled for the last three years are given below :

	Delay in delivery	Non-delivery
1965	·034	·037
1966	·031	·031
1967	·029*	·037*

(*based on the figures upto 30-9-67).

(b) Causes for the delay in transmission of telegrams are constantly under study and various steps have been taken to remedy the situation. Apart from natural causes, copper wire thefts are also of the major causes of interruptions to telegraph circuits. Action is being taken to replace copper wire by copper weld wire in areas where the thefts are very frequent. Steps are also being taken to reduce the delays in handling telegrams at various stages.

CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

*355. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the continued losses being incurred by the Warehousing Corporation, its closure is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) The question whether, in the light of their working so far, the Central Warehousing Corporation should continue as at present or whether their functions, in full or part, should be transferred to any other organisation is still under the consideration of the Government and a decision is likely to be taken in the near future.

STABILISATION OF PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

*356. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy for stabilizing the prices of agricultural commodities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Policy for stabilizing the prices of agricultural commodities includes several measures such as fixation of minimum support and procurement prices, regulation of import and export trade, procurement and distribution, buffer stocks operations, regulation of movement and stocking, credit control, and regulation of forward trading.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION SATELLITE

*357. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATAGI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an internal communication satellite over Central India to provide space-

age, radio, telephone and television communications between major cities;

(b) whether this will bring all major cities in India into universal trunk dialling system; and

(c) what will be the financial implication for India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No. There is, however, a proposal under consideration of UNESCO to have an Internal Communication Satellite system for Educational Television programmes. Should any spare capacity be left in this system, there will be no objection to utilising the same for providing internal trunk telephone circuits.

(b) The satellite system proposed by UNESCO might help in providing some circuits required for National Trunk Subscriber Dialling Service. It is, however, not likely to have any significant impact on the universal trunk dialling system.

(c) These details are not known.

Agricultural Prices Commission on Rabi Crop

*358. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has worked out the prices for the rabi crop;

(b) whether this has been considered by Government; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission on minimum support prices of Rabi crop for 1968-69 marketing season were received and accepted by the Government. The recommendations of the Commission on the procurement prices for the next season are expected by early March. Decision will be taken by the Government on receipt of the recommendations.

Import of Milo

*359. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to buy 1,72,000 tonnes of milo on rupee payment basis during the next three months;

(b) whether such imports are in tune with the official estimates that 95 million tonnes of foodgrains would be produced this year; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such huge purchases in the context of efforts being made for achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The supplies of milo from the U.S.A. are currently coming under the supplementary Agreement dated the 30th December, 1967 to the PL. 480 Agreement of the 20th February, 1967. This supplementary Agreement provides for the supply of 30 lakh metric tons of wheat and 5 lakh metric tons of milo, for the shipment by the end of June, 1968. Under this Agreement the United States Department of Agriculture have so far issued purchase authorisations for a total quantity of 4.82 lakh metric tons of milo including a Purchase Authorisation for 172,000 metric tons issued on the 5th February, 1968. Out of the total 4.82 lakh metric tons, about 3.82 lakh metric tons of milo has already been purchased. The cost of the milo is payable in rupees.

(b) and (c) The target of import of all foodgrains for 1968, is 7.5 million metric tons. This target has been fixed

after taking into account the expected good crop in India this year. These foodgrains would be utilised not only for current consumption but also for building up buffer stocks. Out of 7.5 million metric tons, milo is expected to be about 7 lakh metric tons.

AID FROM FOREIGN ORGANISATIONS TO BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ

*360. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign organisations have given large sums of money to the Bharat Sewak Samaj; and

(b) if so, the names of such organisations and the purpose for which the money has been given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-258/68].

चम्बल घाटी में खेती

2158. **श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों को चम्बल नदी घाटी में खेती योग्य भूमि को खाद्योत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए समतल करने के लिए लिखा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

COLD STORAGE FACILITIES FOR FRUIT AND FISH

2159. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and places where refrigeration and cold storage facilities for fruit and fish have been established on commercial basis by Government and the capacity of each unit in the country;

(b) the total investment in this regard, the annual maintenance expenses and the annual profits made by Government on this undertaking during the last three years; and

(c) the number and places where refrigeration and cold storage units on commercial basis have been put up by the private sector and the names of the six principal owners controlling them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement (Annexure I) is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-259/68] indicating number, places and capacity of licensed refrigeration and Cold Storage for fish, and fruit (including vegetables) established on commercial basis in public sector.

(b) The public sector Cold Storages have been set up and run by respective State Governments and Union Territories. The information regarding the annual maintenance expenditure and profit/loss accounts of the individual State Government Cold Storages is not available.

(c) A statement (Annexure II) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-259/68] indicating States, locations and number of licensed Cold Storage Units established on commercial basis in private sector.

The information regarding names of proprietors, partners, Directors, Owners etc. controlling private Cold Storages, is not on item for report under Cold Storage Order, 1964, and as such names of

six principal owners controlling Cold Storages in India, are not available.

FISH CANNING UNITS

2160. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and places of the units, in public and private sectors, for canning fish in the country;

(b) the names of owners of the six leading units in the private sector;

(c) the annual output of each unit in public and private sector in quantity and value; and

(d) the export earnings and the countries from which these earnings came from each unit annual during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

FOOD AND PICKLE CANNING UNITS

2161. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and places of food and pickle canning units in the country with annual sale in rupees of each unit during the last three years; and

(b) the measures taken to maintain and supervise the standards of hygiene and cleanliness in packing the tins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A statement, indicating Statewise figures of value of production of fruit & vegetable processing units, in the country, for the three years 1964, 1965 and 1966, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-260/68].

The number of fruit and vegetable processing Units licensed upto end of 1967 is however, 1045. A detailed list indicating names and addresses and value of sales of individual units, will be a bulky document covering about 70 pages and the labour involved in compiling it will not be commensurate with the results.

(b) The Government of India has promulgated the Fruit Products Order, 1955, under the Essential Commodities Act, under which licensees have to maintain certain specified hygenic conditions and the products manufactured have to conform to the specifications laid down in the Order. The field staff inspect the factories of the licensees at regular intervals and are authorised to take punitive action provided under the order, wherever necessary. Random samples are also collected from factories as well as markets for independent analysis in the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

TRADE UNIONS IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

2163. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various trade unions functioning at present in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the strength of membership of each of these trade unions as on the 31st March, 1967;

(c) whether accounts of these trade unions have been prepared and audited; and

(d) whether these trade unions have otherwise been complying with other requirements under the Trade Unions Act and/or other Trade Union legislation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). A statement showing the information as on 31-3-1966 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-261/68]. Information regarding the strength of membership as on 31-3-1967 is being collected.

(c) Accounts in respect of calendar year 1966 have been prepared and audited except in the case of two unions.

(d) Yes. But they do not generally submit annual returns by the due date as required under Section 28 of the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

2164. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a progressive rise in the development of sugar industry, in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra and deterioration in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken up or propose to take to arrest the deterioration in sugar industry in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). There has been a progressive rise in the installed capacity in Maharashtra, Gujarat, U.P. & Bihar. This rise has been more marked in Maharashtra due to certain favourable agro-climatic factors. Recently the set-back in production of sugar in U.P & Bihar was due to shortage of cane following drought conditions. The position is likely to improve next year.

CENTRAL WAREHOUSES IN NIZAMABAD (ANDHRA PRADESH)

2165. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number, storage capacity and cost of the Central Warehouses recently constructed in Nizamabad and Bodhan, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Food Corporation of India, Nizamabad is making use of the full capacity of these godowns; and

(c) the amount of rent charged or accounted for the storage of foodgrains in these godowns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a)

		Number	Storage Capacity in Tonnes	Estimated cost in Rs.
(i)	Nizamabad (Sarangpur)	4	17,500	31.50 lakhs
(ii)	Bodhan Constructed for exclusive use of F.C.I.	4	20,000	36.00 lakhs
(iii)	Nizamabad General warehouse used by various other depositors, excluding F.C.I., such as Co-operatives, producers, traders, etc.	3	5,300	8.50 lakhs

(b) The Food Corporation of India has given a guarantee for full utilisation of the godowns at (i) and (ii) above. The occupancy of (iii) above was 99% at the end of January, 1968.

(c) On the basis of the guarantee the total storage charges (not rent) payable by F.C.I. come to Rs. 43,750/- per month for the godowns at Nizamabad (Sarangpur) and Rs. 50,000/- per month for the godowns at Bodhan.

Analysis of Foodgrains Purchased by Food Corporation of India

2166. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of facilities available with the Food Corporation of India, Nizamabad branch, Andhra Pradesh for the analysis of foodgrains purchased by it in that area;

(b) how many Technical Officers and Assistants are available for this purpose and the precise method of analysis of paddy and Rice;

(c) whether the analysis is done at the time of purchase or after the purchase of foodgrains in the market; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the Food Corporation of India, Nizamabad, Andhra Pradesh is conducting analysis many days after the purchase without knowledge of the sellers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Quality Control staff have been stationed at various procurement centres for undertaking preliminary inspection and analysis of foodgrains purchased in that area. This unit is provided with a well equipped laboratory wherein final analysis is undertaken.

(b) 22 Technical Officers and Assistants are available for this purpose.

The precise method of analysis of paddy and rice is given below :

Representative samples of stocks purchased are sent to the District laboratory in duplicate. One of the duplicate samples is analysed and on the basis of the analysis-results, final payment is made to the suppliers. Both paddy and rice are subjected to physical analysis. The analysis is carried out to estimate the percentage of various refractions as laid down in the specifications issued by the State Govt. in the Price Control Orders.

(c) In case of foodgrains purchased from Millers/Producers and through the Levy Scheme, the analysis is carried out after acceptance and final payment made on the basis of analysis carried out in the District laboratory. In case of open market purchases, the analysis is carried out on the spot by the Quality Inspectors.

(d) It is not a fact that the Food Corporation of India, Nizamabad, Andhra Pradesh is conducting analysis many days after the purchase without knowledge of the sellers.

टेलीफोन के तारों की चोरी

2167. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966–67 और 1967-68 में बयाना और आगरा के बीच कितनी बार टेलीफोन के तार चुराये गये थे ;

(ख) इस परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ग) चोरी के कितने मामलों का पता लगा है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त चोरी के कारण बयाना और आगरा के बीच टेलीफोन सेवा अधिकतर खराब रहती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) वर्ष	चोरी के मामलों का संख्या
1966-67	9
1967-68	24-2-68 तक : 6

हानि

(ख) 1966-67 5000 रुपये
1967-68 13000 रुपये ।

(ग) इन चोरियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई भी अपराधी नहीं पकड़ा गया है ।

(घ) जब चोरी होती है तो सेवा में गड़बड़ी हो जाती है।

(ङ) निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गए हैं—

(i) राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को यह पत्र लिखे गए हैं कि वे तांबे के तार की चोरी को रोकने के कदम उठाने के लिए पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर जनरलों को निर्देश दें।

(ii) अपराधियों को अधिक कड़ी सजा देने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए टेलीग्राफ तार (अवैध धारण), अधिनियम, 1950 में संशोधन किया जा रहा है।

(iii) विभाग तांबे के तार के स्थान पर धीरे धीरे तांबे से मढ़ा (तांबे का झाल लगा) लोहे का तार लगा रहा है। फिर भी तांबे से झले तार का आयात करने के लिए आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के कारण इस दिशा में हुई प्रगति सीमित ही है।

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

2168. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Food Corporation of India, State-wise, with procurement of rice since December, 1967 in relation to the targets announced by various State Governments; and

(b) the present position of stocks of rice available with the Central Government for distribution to the various States according to their requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Targets for procurement of rice during 1967-68 have not been announced by many of the States. The quantities of rice and paddy in terms of rice actually procured so far by the Food Corporation of India since December, 1967 are indicated below :—

(*Figures in '000 tonnes*)

Name of the State	*Quantity procured since December,* 1967
Andhra Pradesh	263
Assam	46
Madras	68
Madhya Pradesh	130
Punjab & Haryana	165
Orissa	94
West Bengal	141
Pondicherry	2
Uttar Pradesh	1

(b) On 11th February, 1968, the Central Government had a physical stock of about 1.75 lakh tonnes of rice with them. This includes quantities held by the Food Corporation in the process of distribution.

DIFFICULTIES OF TELEPHONE USERS

2169. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at a meeting of the People's Forum in December, 1967, the difficulties experienced by the telephone users were discussed in detail in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to redress the difficulties of the telephone users as pointed out at the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) Certain points were raised by the participants to which answers were given at the meeting. Since the meeting was informal no record of the proceedings was kept by the Department.

SMUGGLING IN FOODGRAINS

2170. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large

scale smuggling in foodgrains is going on across Punjab-Delhi-UP. borders;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken in the matter; and

(c) the quantity of wheat seized and number of smugglers arrested during the last 6 months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

ट्रांसमिटरों का पकड़ा जाना

2171. **श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1965 से मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, बिहार, बंगाल और केरल में राज्यवार ऐसे कितने ट्रांसमिटर पकड़े गये हैं जिनका प्रयोग भारत के विरुद्ध जासूसी के काम के लिये किया जा रहा था;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया, कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये और कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया तथा कितने मामले न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत हैं;

(ग) इन मामलों में कितने भारतीय नागरिकों और कितने विदेशी नागरिकों का हाथ था ; और

(घ) उनमें प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों और असैनिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) से (घ) : अपेक्षित सूचना सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों से एकत्र की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN LEGISLATURES

2172. SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in each State in the year 1952; and

(b) the number of members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward Classes in the Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils in different States and in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Population figures in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes as in the year 1952 are not available but the population figures in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1951 are available in the Census Report for the same year. A statement containing the figures is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-262/68]

(b) According to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies order, 1966 :—

(1) 77 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 37 seats for Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People.

(2) 503 seats for Scheduled Castes and 262 seats for Scheduled Tribes in the various State Legislative Assemblies.

(3) There is no provision for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils. As there is no prohibition to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being elected from the General seats to the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies of States or being elected to the Rajya Sabha or the Legislative Councils of States, information regarding the number of members belonging to Schedul-

ed Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies, Legislative Councils, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is not available.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में अंगोरा नस्ल सुधार फार्म

2173. **श्री मिहाल सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुल्लू (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में अंगोरा नस्ल सुधार फार्म किस क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया गया है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस पर किस प्रकार का नियंत्रण है ;

(ग) इसमें कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं;

(घ) भेड़, बकरियां आदि के आयात करने पर इसमें अब तक कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया है; और

(ङ) इस फार्म ने अब तक ऊन और अन्य कच्चे माल का कितना निर्यात किया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) अंगोरा नस्ल सुधार फार्म हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुल्लू जिले के मोहाल नामक स्थान पर 57 एकड़ भूमि में स्थापित किया गया है ।

(ख) यह एक गैर-सरकारी फार्म है । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत सहयोग कार्यक्रम की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत सर्वश्री इंटरनेशनल अंगोरा ब्रीडिंग फार्म, मेमिंगन (जर्मनी) के लिये यह अनिवार्य है कि (1) आवश्यकता पड़ने पर राज्य सरकार अथवा उसके प्राधिकृत प्रतिनिधि द्वारा खरगोशों का परीक्षण कराये और (2) भारत सरकार को समय-समय पर मांगी गयी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करे ।

पशु पालन विभाग हिमाचल प्रदेश से प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर फार्म सुस्थिर उन्नति कर रहा है ।

(ग) 25

(घ) फार्म ने भेड़ और बकरियों का आयात नहीं किया है । फार्म द्वारा 373 अंगोरा खरगोश आयात किये गये । इन खरगोशों के आयात पर व्यय की गई ठीक-ठीक राशि ज्ञात नहीं है । बताया जाता है इस फार्म की स्थापना पर लगभग 6 लाख रुपये व्यय किये गये हैं ।

(ङ) फार्म ने अंगोरा ऊन और अन्य कोई कच्चा माल अभी तक निर्यात नहीं किया है ।

MANUFACTURE OF TRACTORS AND HELICOPTERS IN PUNJAB

2174. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government have submitted a proposal for setting up plants for the manufacture of tractors and helicopters for spraying insecticides in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal; and

(d) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

LOK KARYA KSHETRAS

2175. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an evaluation report of the Planning Commis-

sion has pointed out that the Lok Karya Kshetras have no plan of action and they work on an *ad-hoc* basis; and

(b) if so, the steps which are proposed to be taken to improve the working of these organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission in their 'Evaluation Report on Lok Karya Kshetras' brought out in October, 1967, have stated :

> 'Our observation indicated that the activities in the sample Kshetra areas were not systematic or regular either in planning or in execution. They were mostly carried out on an *ad-hoc* basis. Only in 6 Kshetras, the workers reported having drawn up some sort of a plan of work'.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT, MANIPUR.

2176. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department, Manipur made large scale purchase of medicines worth more than Rs. one lakh during the years from 1964 to 1967 from Pfizier Company without proper sanction;

(b) if so, the total amount involved in this purchase and whether the Department has paid the amount to the company;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the medicines supplied by the company have been beyond the expiry date and if so, whether Government has looked into it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c) : The information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT MANIPUR

2177. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 32,209/- was spent by the Office of the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department, Manipur for the purchase of live-stock ration for use during the period from the 1st August, 1967 to 31st October, 1967;

(b) the total number of live-stock maintained by the Department during the above period for whom the amount was spent; and

(c) whether the Government of Manipur have verified into the manner of expenditure of this amount; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d) : The information is being collected from the Manipur Administration. and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

RICE PROCUREMENT IN STATES

2178. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the target for the procurement of rice and actual quantity procured so far, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : A statement showing state-wise targets for procurement of rice as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission for 1967-68 and the quantities actually procured so far is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-263/68]

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO INDO-NORWEGIAN PROJECTS, (KERALA)

2179. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no dearness allowance or House rent allowance is allowed to the employees in Indo-Norwegian Project, Kerala;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from Indo-Norwegian Project Non-Gazetted Employees' Association, Ernakulam in this connection;

(c) if so, what are their main demands; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) All Employees in the Indo-Norwegian Project Kerala, except for the crew of fishing vessels are paid Dearness Allowance and House Rent Allowance. The crew of the fishing vessels are not separately paid Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance or City Compensatory Allowance since their existing scales of pay are consolidated scales and are inclusive of the above mentioned allowances.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main demand is that the crew of the fishing vessels should also be given the allowances which are admissible to other employees of the Government of India.

(d) The problem relates to crew of fishing vessels in several fisheries Organisations and several representations have been received from the staff of these Organisations. The need for rationalizing the pay structure of the crew of fishing vessels has been recognized and the pay structure is being expeditiously reviewed.

LOCK-OUT AT RATIBATI COLLIERY

2180. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI BHAGWAN DASS :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints against the management regarding the breach of tripartite settlement of the 13th November, 1967 in the matter of lifting the lock-out at Ratibati Colliery; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The management has so far been satisfactorily implementing the Settlement. The officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery are watching the progress of implementation.

चीनी मिलों का बन्द होना

2181. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गन्ने की कमी के कारण नवम्बर, 1967 से आज तक मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में चीनी के कितने मिल बन्द हुए हैं;

(ख) इन मिलों की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ; और

(ग) इन मिलों में कुल कितने कर्मचारी थे और उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी स्थायी हैं, कितने कर्मचारी अस्थायी हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) 23 फरवरी 1968 तक मिली सूचना के अनुसार, बिहार में 17, मध्य प्रदेश में 3, उत्तर-प्रदेश में 17 चीनी मिलें सारा उपलब्ध गन्ना पेरने के बाद बन्द हो गई हैं। गन्ने के उत्पादन में गिरावट आने से गन्ने की सामान्य कमी हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) चीनी उद्योग एक मौसमी उद्योग है। जो मिलें बन्द हो चुकी हैं उनकी इस मौसम के दौरान गन्ने की दैनिक पेराई क्षमता तथा उन मिलों द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :–

	गन्ने की दैनिक पेराई क्षमता	कर्मचारियों की संख्या
बिहार	12,890	19,541
मध्य प्रदेश	2,896	3,173
उत्तर प्रदेश	20,688	17,647

स्थायी तथा अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या के बारे में अलग-अलग सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

सोयाबीन के बीजों का आयात

2182. **श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सोयाबीन की खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिये वर्ष 1968-69 में सोयाबीन के बीजों का कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया जायेगा ;

(ख) इस आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में निर्यातक देशों को क्रयादेश दे दिये गये हैं, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन बीजों का किन-किन देशों से आयात किया जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहब शिन्दे)) (क) भारत सरकार 200 मीट्रिक टन सोयाबीन के बीज आयात करने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है।

(ख) अभी बताना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) संभवतः अमरीका से।

कनिष्ठ श्रेणी-3 कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाना

2184. **श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि विभाग को छोड़ कर सभी मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों में कनिष्ठ श्रेणी-3 कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बना दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) विकेन्द्रीकरण के समय गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा कृषि विभाग के लिए स्वीकृत स्थायी पदों की संख्या क्या थी उन पर प्रतिवर्ष कितने कर्मचारी स्थायी किये गये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) अन्य विभागों व मंत्रालयों में काम करने वाले कनिष्ठ श्रेणी-3 के

कर्मचारियों के स्थायीकरण के बारे में कृषि विभाग में ठीक-ठीक जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

जहां तक कृषि विभाग में काम करने वाले कनिष्ठ श्रेणी-3 के कर्मचारियों के स्थायीकरण का सम्बन्ध है, एक को छोड़ कर समस्त उपलब्ध स्थायी रिक्त स्थानों पर कर्मचारियों को स्थायी कर दिया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) विकेन्द्रीकरण के समय, कृषि विभाग में श्रेणी-3 के अधिकृत स्थायी पदों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार निश्चित की गई थी।

1. उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक (श्रेणी-3) (केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा को प्रथम श्रेणी)	95
2. निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक (श्रेणी-3) (केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा की श्रेणी-2)	275

1-11-62 को इन समस्त पदों पर स्थायी अधिकारी काम कर रहे थे। इसके पश्चात् सेवा निवृत होने, त्यागपत्र देने तथा मृत्यु आदि के कारण कुछ स्थान रिक्त हो गये थे, जिन्हें समय-समय पर भर दिया गया है। 1962 के पश्चात् खाली होने वाले स्थानों पर जितने कर्मचारियों को स्थायी किया गया है, उनके विषय में वर्षवार आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :—

उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	1963—3
	1964—2
	1965—2
	1966—5
	1967—3
	1968—2 (अब तक)
निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	1962—1
	1964—5
	1965—11
	1966—5
	1967—5
	1968—3 (अब तक)

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, इस समय एक निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक का स्थायी स्थान रिक्त है। इस रिक्त स्थान को भरने के लिए एक अस्थायी निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक के मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

RICE SUPPLY TO KERALA

2185. SHRI SEZHIYAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the commitments made by the Centre in supply of rice to the Kerala State from April, 1967 till the end of January 1968; and

(b) the actual supplies made during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Supplies of foodgrains in Kerala are made by the Food Corporation of India in consultation with the Government of Kerala to meet the commitments of rationing. During the period April 1967 to January 1968, about 3.86 lakh tonnes of rice was issued in Kerala from stocks supplied by the Central Government.

SUPPLY OF WHEAT IN RATION SHOPS DELHI

2186. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat of superior quality as compared to the wheat being supplied at present through Ration Shops in Delhi is being sold in Indra Nagar, Delhi at Rs. 100 per quintal; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allow the consumers to bring wheat from Indra Nagar to Delhi without any restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The prices of various varieties of indigenous wheat in the non-rationed area of Delhi including Indra Nagar vary from Rs. 90.00 to Rs. 100.00 per quintal.

(b) There has been no restriction on bringing wheat into the rationed area of Delhi from the non-rationed area w.e.f. 21-2-68.

Loss due to Soaking of Sugarcane

2187. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the winter season of 1967-68, the sugarcane was soaked in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.P. ;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) the loss to sugarcane growers as a result thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to depute some specialists to make enquiries in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Employees Provident Fund

2188. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of arrears of the Employers' contribution towards the Employees Provident Fund upto the end of December, 1967; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government of realise it ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Approximately Rs. 4.6 crores.

(b) Damages are levied in cases of delayed payment. Legal action by way of prosecutions and/or recovery proceedings has also been taken against a number of defaulting establishments. In the case of establishments which have gone into liquidation, the claims are pending before the Liquidators; some establishments have entered into agreements for the payment of arrears along with current dues according to schemes of payment settled with the Organisation.

Closure of Sugar Factory in Madhya Pradesh

2189. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the sugar factory at Sehore in Madhya Pradesh was closed on the 29th January, 1968 after a brief working season of 20 days and two other factories at Debra and Jawra in the same State are likely to close down within the next few days ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD. AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Dabra and Jaora sugar factories have also since closed.

(b) Inadequate availability of sugarcane.

(c) Government have already introduced a policy of partial decontrol of sugar under which sugar factories are

enabled to offer higher prices of sugarcane than the minimum fixed by the Government. This incentive and favourable weather conditions, this year, are expected to increase the production of sugarcane.

CENTRAL FOOD ASSISTANCE TO WEST BENGAL

2190. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Minister had said in Calcutta that the centre's wheat stock position was very discouraging since the U.S.A. had informed that it would not be possible to supply wheat to India exceeding 40,000 tonnes; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Minister of State for Food and Agriculture had informed the Chief Minister, West Bengal at Calcutta on 1-2-68 that due to low arrivals from abroad the availability of wheat with the Centre was poor during January and that in February the position would improve.

(b) Does not arise.

QUARTERS FOR CLASS III EMPLOYEES OF R.M.S. BHUBANESHWAR

2191. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only four out of thirty-six class III employees of R.M.S. Bhubaneshwar under 'N' Division, Cuttack have been allotted quarters; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to allot quarters to the rest of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) There are only twenty five class III employees of RMS at Bhubaneshwar. It is true that only four of them have been allotted quarters.

(b) More quarters are not available just now. With the resources available, it will not be possible for the Department to provide quarters for the entire staff. Construction of staff quarters is undertaken in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources.

SHIFTING REGIONAL PROVIDENT FUND COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE FROM BHUBANESHWAR

2192. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office was shifted from Cuttack to Bhubaneshwar in 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the employees of the said Office were denied the City Allowance and the House Rent after the Office was shifted to Bhubaneshwar; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to provide quarters to these employees at Bhubaneshwar?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The office was shifted on administrative grounds.

(c) Yes; as there are no such allowances admissible to similar Central Government employees posted at Bhubaneshwar.

(d) The Central Board of Trustees, which administers the Fund has no immediate proposal for provision of staff quarters at Bhubaneshwar.

Moti Lal Bhatni Sugar Mills (U.P.)

2193. SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINGH :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply even to Unstarred Question No. 2106 on the 28th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the report submitted by the Investigation Committee on the affairs of Moti Lal Bhatni Sugar Mills, Bhatni, U.P., and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After examining the investigation report the Government was considering the question of taking over control of the undertaking. But, before any action was taken, one of the partners of the Mill filed a petition before the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad (Lucknow Bench), Lucknow praying for the issue of a writ of mandamus to the Government to forbear from issuing a notification for taking over the undertaking and enforcing the same. The Honourable High Court on a stay application from the petitioner has stayed the taking over of the management of the Mill. The case is still sub-judice.

Trade Unions' Strike Notice in Public Undertaking in Bangalore

2194. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trade unions of the public sector undertakings, Bangalore went on a days' token strike in February, 1968;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The Government have no information of any such strike.

(b) The demands related principally to payment of Dearness Allowance at Central Government rates, implementation of the interim recommendations of the Wage Board for Engineering Industries, re-instatement of dismissed employees, and payment of wages for lock-out period.

(c) The dispute falls in the State sphere and the Government of Mysore is looking into the various demands of the workers. The matter was also discussed recently by the Chief Labour Commissioner with representative of workers and managements with a view to bringing about an amicable settlement.

Employees State, Insurance and Provident Fund due from Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur

2195. SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINGH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total provident fund and Employees State Insurance amount due from the Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur upto February, 1966; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to realise it ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Provident Fund dues Rs. 6.28 lakhs, Employees' State Insurance dues :— Rs. 1.86 lakhs.

(b) The properties of the Mills were attached in the recovery proceedings started against the management for realising the provident fund and the Employees State Insurance dues, and sold in auction. The proceeds of the auction sale have been found to be insufficient to meet these dues, as the secured creditors of the Mills would get the major portion of the auction proceeds. Appeals have, therefore, been filed by the provident fund authorities and the Employees State Insurance Corporation for getting the auction sale set aside. These are pending in Court.

FIRE ALARMS IN DELHI

2197 SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI BHAGBAN DAS :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the fire alarms in Delhi are out of order:

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite repeated requests by the Fire Service, the broken alarms have not been repaired by the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The fire alarms are tested by the fire brigade and whenever complaints are received by this department, action is taken to set them right. Daily routine testing of the fire alarms is the responsibility of the fire service organisation. On a recent check it was found that all the fire alarms in Connaught Place Exchange area were in good working order. Out of 19 alarms in Tishazari area, 11 were, however, found defective. These are being attended to on top priority basis and it is expected that these too would be restored within a day or two.

(b) and (c). Some complaints were received from fire service organisation and action had been taken on these complaints. The broken glass panes have, however, to be attended to by the fire service organisation. The procedure for booking complaints and rectifying faults has been tightened up and action has been taken to ensure that this vital service is in good working condition at all times.

WAGE FREEZE

2198. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian National Trade Union Congress in a memorandum submitted to the National Commission on Labour have deplored any attempts for wage freeze without first freezing the prices; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) It is for the National Commission on Labour to consider the views contained in the Memorandom.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

2199. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views expressed by Shri R. S. Pandey, Resident Director of Tata Steel as reported in the Indian Nation of Patna of the 22nd January, 1968, that a major factor of industrial troubles has been inter-union rivalry;

(b) the average number and proportion of labour disputes last year due to such rivalry; and

(c) whether Government propose to resort to referendum for the recognition of Unions having major support ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) Statistics are not available.

(c) The Government have no such proposal at present. The matter will be considered in due course after receipt of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour.

LOANS TO AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

2200. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1173 on the 21st November, 1967 and state :

(a) the reason for not collecting data regarding the loans given to landless peasants and agricultural labourers; and

(b) whether any directives have been or are being issued to collect data in this regard and to grant loans to agricultural labourers and landless peasants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) Under the crop loan system of co-operative credit, loans given to cultivators on the basis of production programmes for lands which they cultivate either as owners or tenants. Crop loan system is obviously not applicable to persons who have no lands to cultivate. Since Cooperative credit is intended to be production-oriented, no need has been felt for collecting information about co-operative credit given to landless persons and agricultural labourers.

(b) No, Sir, except for owner and tenant cultivators.

PURCHASE OF COARSE RICE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2201. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the coarse rice in bought from Andhra Pradesh at the rate of Rs. 58.50 to Rs. 62.50 per quintal;

(b) whether the same rice is sold to Kerala at the rate of Rs. 80.00 per quintal; and

(c) if so, the justification thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise ?

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION

2202. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2083 on the 28th November, 1967 regarding Agricultural Credit Corporation and state :

(a) whether replies from all the State Governments have since been received in regard to the proposal for the setting up Agricultural Credit Corporations; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Replies have been received from all the concerned State Governments except Rajasthan.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

PUBLIC CALL OFFICE AT LADANIA

2203. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2125 on the 28th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Public Call Office has since been opened at Ladania; and

(b) if not, the time likely to be taken to open the Public Call Office there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No.

(b) The work is in progress and the Office is likely to be opened in about a month's time.

दिल्ली में डाकघर

2204. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में कितने डाकघर हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जनसंख्या की वृद्धि को देखते हुए दिल्ली में डाकघरों की संख्या अपर्याप्त है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो आगामी वर्ष दिल्ली में कितने डाकघर खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे ; और

(घ) दिल्ली में तुरन्त तथा कुशलतापूर्वक डाक के वितरण के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 214;

(ख) जी नहीं । फिर भी मांगों को विशेषरूप से स्थान की कमी के कारण पूरी तरह पूर्ति करना संभव नहीं हो सका है ।

(ग) सेवाओं के सामान्य विस्तार के भाग के रूप में ही, फंड और स्थान उपलब्ध होने और विभागीय मानकों को पूरा होने पर 1968-69 के दौरान दिल्ली में ग्यारह डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है । प्रस्तावित डाकघर निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर खोले जाएंगे:—

(1) नीमड़ी (2) आजादपुर मार्केट (3) मानकपुर (4) दया बस्ती (5) बापा नगर (6) सफदरजंग ब्लाक 'ए' तथा 'बी' (7) इर्विन अस्पताल (8) सफदरजंग लेआउट प्लान ब्लाक 'सी' (9) आश्रम (10) डबल स्टोरी लाजपत नगर (11) गुरु अंगद नगर ।

(घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है जिसे यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

PLEADING OF GOVERNMENT CASES BY LAWYER MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA

2205. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the number of lawyer and solicitor Members of Lok Sabha who have been given Government cases to plead during the period from 1961 to 1967 and the names thereof;

(b) how many of them were drawn from Bars in West Bengal;

(c) the number of Government cases handled by them; and

(d) the total remuneration paid by Government to such persons with details in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is not readily available with the Ministry and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is collected.

CENTRAL MINIMUM WAGES ADVISORY BOARD

2207. SHRI K. HALDAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the subjects discussed at the Seventh Meeting of the Central Mini-

mum Wages Advisory Board held recently in Delhi; and

(b) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). Copies of the Agenda for the Seventh Meeting of the Minimum Wages (Central) Advisory Board held at New Delhi on the 26th December 1967 and the Conclusions arrived at therein are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-264/68].

DISCONTENT AMONG D.M.S. WORKERS

2208. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is much discontentment among the workers of the Delhi Milk Scheme due to non-provision of Rest Rooms, Lunch rooms, Lighting, drinking water, latrine and urinals for them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have not been provided with woollen clothes, leather gloves and special allowance when they work under extreme chilly conditions; and

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to provide these facilities in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No Sir, Three Rest Rooms have been provided for different categories of workers. A departmental canteen has been provided for meals for workers. Adequate arrangements also exist regarding lighting, drinking water, latrine and Urinals for the workers.

(b) All workers are getting uniforms regularly at the scales prescribed for them. Special woollen uniforms are allowed to workers who are required to work in the Cold Store, where the temperature is low, besides a special allowance of Rs. 10 p.m.

(c) Does not arise?

DELHI MILK SCHEME

2209. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present strength of the workers in D.M.S and how many of them are permanent; and

(b) when Government propose to confirm the remaining temporary staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The present strength of employees is 2140. Out of this 943 posts are permanent. So far 528 employees have been made permanent.

(b) Action to confirm eligible employees against the remaining permanent posts is in progress. Every effort is being made to finalise the confirmation cases at the earliest.

SUPPLY OF PUNJAB WHEAT IN DELHI

2210. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the people in Delhi have a preference for Punjab wheat to any other quality; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any proposal to supply only Punjab wheat in ration in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) People in Delhi generally prefer indigenous wheat to imported wheat.

(b) Purchase of indigenous wheat is now allowed freely in the open market. Punjab wheat is also being issued through the ration shops.

PUBLICATION BY OFFICIALS OF I.C.A.R. OF BOOKS CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE

2211. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount is being spent on publication of books and literature written by senior officials of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which are without any direct bearing on Agriculture; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise?

WORLD SUGAR CONFERENCE

2213. SHRI DEIVEEKAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that UNCTAD have decided to hold a World Sugar Conference in Geneva;

(b) the purposes of the Conference;

(c) when it is likely to be held;

(d) how many countries are likely to participate in the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference is being held to negotiate an International Sugar Agreement.

(c) From the 17th April, 1968.

(d) This is not known at present.

NEW TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

2214. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of demands for installation of telephone connections which is being met at present by indigenous production;

(b) the plans which are on foot to achieve self-sufficiency in this direction;

(c) whether any other plant or factory is likely to be set up for manufacturing telephone machineries and other equipment; and

(d) if so, where these will be located and when they will commence production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) By and large, the various items of equipment required for providing telephone connections which the Posts & Telegraphs Department are in a position to instal are manufactured indigenously. A part of the equipment is, however, being imported. It is not possible to assess the exact percentage.

(b) The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. have undertaken an expansion project which would result in greater production of telephone instruments, exchange lines and other telephone equipment. The Hindustan Cables Ltd. have also planned expansion of the existing factory.

(c) Yes. A new factory for the manufacture of transmission equipment to augment the production of such equipment in the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore is proposed to be set up. The Hindustan Cables Ltd. are also planning to set up a new factory for manufacture of cables.

(d) No decision has yet been taken on the location of the proposed transmission equipment factory. The new cable factory is proposed to be set up at Hyderabad. As both these projects are in a preliminary stage, it is not possible to indicate exactly when they will commence production.

DAMAGE TO CROPS

2215. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the intermittent winter rains or hailstorms in various parts of the country have caused damage to the standing crops and affected the prospects of bumper crop this year; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to weather and crop condition reports received, crops are reported to have been affected to a very small extent by intermittent winter rains or hailstorms in parts of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Quantitative estimates of the extent of damage are not available. In spite of this damage, however, which is localised in character, the overall projects of foodgrains production this year are quite bright. The ultimate size of the standing rabi crops would, however, depend on the weather conditions during the remaining part of the season.

सरकारी समितियों के सदस्यों की नियुक्ति

2217. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या संसद्-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की जाने वाली समितियों में किसी संसदीय दल के सदस्य को नियुक्त करने से पहले उस दल के नेता से परामर्श किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) नहीं।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा गठित समितियों पर किसी संसदीय दल के सदस्य को नियुक्त करने से पहले उस दल के नेता से परामर्श करना निम्नलिखित कारणों से आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता है :—

(1) सदस्यों के स्वाभाविक सुझाव, अभिरुचि और उनके पूर्व अनुभव आदि के आधार पर सरकारी समितियों पर नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं।

(2) दलों के नेताओं से परामर्श करने से समितियों के गठन करने में विलम्ब हो सकता है।

(3) सभी नामांकनों को सम्बन्धित सदस्य की स्वीकृति प्राप्त होने पर अन्तिम रूप दिया जाता है।

(4) समिति की सदस्यता स्वीकार करने से पहले सदस्य को अपने दल के नेता से परामर्श करने की स्वतंत्रता है।

चीनी का उत्पादन

2218. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष चीनी का कुल कितना उत्पादन होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) कितनी चीनी मिलों ने किसानों से 15 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से गन्ना खरीदा है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी मिलों के मालिकों तथा व्यापारियों ने पिछले अगस्त से लेकर अब तक 100 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त मुनाफा कमाया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) पिराई सम्बन्धी कार्य अभी भी चल रहा है और इस अवस्था में यह बताना मुश्किल है कि 1967-68 के मौसम में चीनी का कितना उत्पादन होगा किन्तु आशा है कि यह उत्पादन गत वर्ष के स्तर के आस-पास ही होगा ।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, चालू मौसम में 32 मिलों ने गन्ने का 15 रुपये या इससे अधिक प्रति क्विंटल मूल्य दिया है। वर्ष के अन्त में जब महाराष्ट्र में सहकारी मिलों द्वारा दिये गये मूल्य का निश्चय किया जाएगा तब इस संख्या में वृद्धि हो जाएगी।

(ग) जी नहीं।

ACCUMULATION OF COARSE GRAINS IN PUNJAB

2220. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foodgrain dealers of Punjab have represented to Government that the stocks of foodgrains which have accumulated due to little demand there should be purchased by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken to meet this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Some representations to this effect have been received.

(b) The Food Corporation of India are purchasing gram, barley and maize both in the *mandis* and from the trade. Similarly, Government of Punjab and the Punjab State Cooperative Marketing Federation are purchasing wheat at prices within the procurement range.

उर्वरकों के कोटे का नियतन

2221. श्री बलराज मधोक: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में सभी किस्मों के उर्वरकों का कोटा निजी व्यापारियों को दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कोटा राज्यवार किन-किन व्यक्तियों को और कितना-कितना दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनाई गई वितरण नीति की मुख्य रूप-रेखा क्या है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) बिहार, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा राजस्थान राज्यों में उर्वरकों का वितरण सहकारी समितियों द्वारा किया जाता है। यह वितरण प्राय: एकाधिकार के आधार पर होता है। आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल, मद्रास, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा आसाम में नाईट्रोजनपूरक उर्वरकों का वितरण अन्य संस्थाओं के साथ सहकारी समितियों द्वारा किया जाता है।

IMPORT OF RUSSIAN TRACTORS

2222. SHRI MANGALATHUMADOM:
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tractors imported into India from U.S.S.R. during the years 1966 and 1967; and

(b) the distribution of these Tractors, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The following number of Russian Tractors were imported during the years 1966-67:—

1966—1498
1967—3601

(b) The allocation of these tractors is made region-wise and not State-wise. The numbers of tractors imported region-wise during the above mentioned period is as under :

Year	Import in different regions				
	Northern region	Western region	Eastern region	Southern region	Total Imports
1966	230	634	528	106	1498
1967	1522	962	763	354	3601

EMPLOYEES-EMPLOYER DISPUTES

2223. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up statutory wage boards, modification in the system of adjudication of labour disputes and uniform labour code to solve the employees-employer disputes;

(b) whether there is also a proposal for a national minimum wage for labour; and

(c) if so, the steps so far taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (c). A Bipartite Committee set up by the Standing Labour Committee is considering *inter alia* whether the recommendations of the Wage Boards should be made enforceable statutorily. The Committee's report is awaited. There is no proposal under consideration of Government for modification of the system of adjudication of labour disputes and for enacting a uniform labour code.

The question of fixation of a national minimum wage has *inter alia* been referred to the National Commission on Labour.

MERGER OF AGRICULTURE WITH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION

2224. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have suggested to the State Governments to merge the Ministries of Agriculture, Community Development and Irrigation to be brought under one Minister;

(b) if so, whether all the States have given their reactions to this suggestion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement furnishing the requisite information as received from the State Governments, since the recommendation was made by the Central Government, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-265/68].

COMMITTEE ON REHABILITATION

225. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Rehabilitation headed by Shri N. C. Chatterjee, M. P. has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, when a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal has submitted only an interim report at present. The recommendations in the interim report

are under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

(b) Five copies of the Interim Report have been placed in the Library of the Lok Sabha.

उप डाकघर और शाखा डाकघर

2226. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितनी जनसंख्या के आधार पर सरकार द्वारा उप-डाकघर तथा शाखा डाकघर खोले जाते हैं ।

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने शाखा डाकघरों को वर्गीकृत करके उप-डाकघर बनाया गया है और कितने नये शाखा डाकघर तथा उप-डाकघर खोले गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मथुरा जिले में सोनाई गांव की जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां के शाखा डाकघर को वर्गोन्नत करके उप डाकघर बनाने का है यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग). डाकघर उन गांवों या दो मील की अरीय दूरी के भीतर आने वाले गांव-समूहों में, जिनकी आबादी 2000 या उससे अधिक हो खोले जाते हैं, बशर्ते कि मौजूदा डाकघर से उनकी दूरी तीन मील से कम न हो और प्रत्याशित घाटा प्रतिवर्ष 750 रु० से अधिक न हो। डाकघर उन गांव-समूहों में भी खोले जा सकते हैं जिनकी आबादी 2000 से कम हो बशर्ते कि किसी मौजूदा डाकघर की दूरी तीन मील से कम न हो और घाटा प्रतिवर्ष प्रति-डाकघर 500 रुपये से अधिक न हो। उन स्थानों के लिए जो सामुदायिक प्रायोजनाओं के मुख्यालय हों, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा खंड हों या जहां जिला परिषद या स्थानीय बोर्डों द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले स्कूल हों या ऐसे स्कूल हों जो राज्य सरकारों से स्वीकृत हों या जिन्हें उनसे सहायता मिलती हो, मौजूदा डाकघर से दूरी की सीमा की शर्त घटाकर 2 मील कर दी जाती है। उन क्षेत्रों में जिन्हें डाक सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा अत्यन्त पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र माना गया हो, न्यूनतम आबादी की कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। आबादी या दूरी पर विचार किये बिना भी डाकघर खोला जा सकता है, यदि वह स्वयं निर्भर हो या उसमें दिलचस्पी रखने वाली कोई पार्टी न लौटाया जाने वाले अनुदान की अदायगी करके डाकघर को चलाने पर होने वाले घाटे को बर्दाश्त करने को तैयार हो। नया डाकघर खोलने की आगे यह शर्त भी है कि नया डाकघर खोलने के बाद मूल डाकघर पर होने वाला घाटा प्रतिवर्ष 500 रु० से अधिक न हो। उप डाकघर न्यूनतम 5 घंटे के कार्यभार के आधार पर तथा घाटे की निर्धारित सीमा के भीतर खोले जाते हैं। उस नये उप-डाकघर से कितनी जनसंख्या को सेवा उपलब्ध होगी, यह आधार कोई निर्णायात्मक आधार नहीं है।

पिछले दो वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में 60 शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उन्हें उप-डाकघर बनाया गया और 162 नये शाखा डाकघर तथा 55 नये उप-डाकघर खोले गए ।

जिला मथुरा में सोनई शाखा डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे उप-डाकघर बनाने के प्रस्ताव की जून, 1956, अक्तूबर, 1966 तथा जनवरी, 1967 में जांच की गई थी। चूंकि विभागीय मानक पूरे नहीं हुए, अतः इसे समाप्त कर दिया गया।

हरियाना में गेहूं का स्टाक

2227. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरियाना की सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि वह लैवी के रूप में खरीदे गये गेहूं की डिलीवरी ले क्योंकि वहां भारी मात्रा में गेहूं खराब हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गेहूं की कितनी मात्रा जमा हो गयी है ; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार इस गेहूं की डिलीवरी कब तक लेने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). हरियाना सरकार ने लैवी के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिये गेहूं की कोई खरीदारी नहीं की थी। हरियाना सरकार ने अपने आरक्षित भंडार से 49,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं देने की पेशकश की थी और यह स्टाक विभिन्न कमी वाले राज्यों को आवंटित कर दिया गया है।

वन शिक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा धन का दुरुपयोग

2228. **श्री मिहाल सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** 14 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 243 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वन शिक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा धन का किये गये दुरुपयोग के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). सी०बी०आई० की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सलाह की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

मद्रास सर्कल के डाक डिवीजन के कर्मचारी

2229. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **संचार मंत्री** 14 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 395 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास सर्कल के डाक डिवीजन के कर्मचारियों के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी इकट्ठी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उसमें युद्धकालीन (सैनिक) सेवा वाले कितने कर्मचारी हैं और असैनिक कर्मचारी कितने हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। सूचना इस प्रकार है—

जहां तक 1945 के बाद के रिक्त स्थानों पर नियुक्त हुए युद्धसेवा के उम्मीदवारों की वरिष्ठता का प्रश्न है गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन क्रमसंख्या 30-4/46/एक्टस (आर०), दिनांक 18 सितम्बर, 1947 में दिये गए आदेशों का गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन क्रम संख्या 30-44/48-एप्वाइटमेंटस, दिनांक 22-6-49 द्वारा अधिक्रमण हो चुका है। मद्रास सर्कल के डाक डिवीजन में 1945 के बाद के रिक्त स्थानों पर नियुक्त किये गए युद्ध-कालीन सेवा वाले उम्मीदवारों की वरिष्ठता बाद के आदेशों के अनुसार निश्चित की गई है। जहां तक उनका वेतन नियत करने का प्रश्न है, उल्लिखित रियायतों को लागू कर दिया गया है। फिर भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ उम्मीदवारों से 1967 में दावे प्राप्त हुए हैं और सम्बन्धित विभागीय अधिकारियों द्वारा इस विषय पर उपलब्ध आदेशों के अनुसार इनकी जांच करके इनका निपटान कर दिया जाएगा।

(ग) ऐसा अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य 29 जून, 1942 और 31 दिसम्बर, 1945 की अवधि के दौरान मद्रास सर्कल के डाक-डिवीजन में क्लर्कों के संवर्ग में हुए स्थायी रिक्त स्थानों की कुल संख्या जानना चाहते हैं। इतने लम्बे अरसे के बाद ठीक-ठीक सूचना देना संभव नहीं है। किन्तु इस अवधि के दौरान होने वाले 113 स्थायी रिक्त

स्थानों में से 79 युद्ध-कालीन सेवा वाले उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित रखे गए थे।

SINKING OF TUBE-WELLS

2230. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the work for sinking 126 tube-wells in the border areas of Rajasthan out of a total number of 268 tube-wells sanctioned by the Central Government has recently been suspended;

(b) if so, the causes thereof and the circumstances for the suspension of work; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to start the suspended work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Rajasthan Government has undertaken a Scheme for construction of 250 tube-wells in the State. The E.T.O., under the Union Department of Agriculture, is assisting the State Government as a special case, in the construction of 200 tubewells under this Scheme in the seven scarcity districts of Rajasthan since 1964. Up to the end of 31-1-1968, the work at 275 sites has been completed of which wells at 169 sites have proved successful. Only 18 successful wells have, so far, been taken over by the State Government.

2. The primary function of the E.T.O. is groundwater exploration in different areas having groundwater potentiality for development by tubewells irrigation. The position has, therefore, been reviewed and it has been decided that the Rajasthan Government should now give priority in taking over, completion and utilisation of the tubewells already drilled by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation and that the rigs of the Organisation should be withdrawn for exploratory work elsewhere. This step was also desirable in view of the fact that the sites now being given by the State to that organisation for further work pertained mainly to boring in existing dug wells, which does not come under the scope of the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation. The Rajasthan Ground-water Board of the State Government is quite competent to handle this type of work. The E.T.O. will however complete the drilling at the sites already taken up.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

2231. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the analysis made by the Planning Commission reported in the Financial Express of the 21st January, 1968 stating that the Agricultural Development Programme will receive a set back in 1968-69 due to paucity of funds;

(b) whether it is a fact that necessary inputs for agriculture like fertilisers and irrigation facilities will also not be available as per original estimates; and

(c) if so, how Government now estimate the total availability of resources and various inputs for agricultural programme for 1968-69 and in view of such resources how Government expect next year's agricultural and food production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The news items in the Financial Express of January 21, 1968 under the caption "Setback to Agricultural Development in 1968-69 Feared: Short Resources" seems to be based largely on the tentative data emerging from discussions on States' Annual Plans for 1968-69. Many of the figures given in the news item have undergone changes following discussions between Planning Commission and the State Chief Ministers. In many cases, certain additional

resource mobilisation has been promised by the States and additional resources available therefrom would be used for meeting Plan needs. The final position regarding additional resources of States will be known after their budgets are passed. Planning Commission have already informed the Parliament that a document on the Annual Plan 1968-69 will be presented in the current Session of the Parliament. This document would indicate the final position in reagrd to States' Annual Plans 1968-69 in all sectors, including Agriculture. Thus, the Annual Plan for 1968-69 is still to be finalised.

It may also incidentally be mentioned that the facilities for institutional credit for agriculture through the Land Mortgage Banks, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Cooperative Societies and Scheduled Banks are being greatly expanded. The quantum of private investment in agricultural development *e.g.* in private tubewells, filter points, etc. is also on the increase. Hire-purchase facilities by Agro-Industries Corporations would also contribute to increased agricultural investment. It is estimated that if the likely expansion in the supply of institutional credit for agricultural needs during 1968-69 over the current year is taken into account, then the Plan outlay and institutional credit together will provide considerably larger resources for agricultural development in 1968-69 as compared to such resources available during 1967-68.

As for fertilisers, the targets for the next year's consumption are 17.0 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, 6.5 lakh tonnes of P205 and 4.5 lakh tonnes of K20. Estimates of indigenous production and of import requirements have been worked out and a major proportion of the foreign exchange requirements has already been allocated by the Department of Economic Affairs. Further allocations are expected to be received shortly. No difficulties should therefore arise regarding availability of fertilisers for the development programmes. In regard to minor irrigation also, estimates of investment needs have been made and it is being ensured that the total outlays from Plan resources, institutional credit and private investment match the needs of minor irrigation programmes. However the position regarding priority items of the agricultural production programmes will continue to be reviewed from time to time according to necessity.

Central Council of Gosamvardhan

2232. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a total amount of Rs. 78.61 lakhs have been spent by the Central Gosamvardhan Council from 1952-53 to 1966-67;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Council of Gosamvardhan has failed to achieve its object; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Central Council of Gosamvardhan has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 84,49,824.22 from 1952-53 to 1966-67.

(b) No Sir. An Evaluation Committee has been set up to evaluate the working of the Council.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पड़ती भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाना

2233. श्री राम चरण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में पड़ती भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने के उद्देश्य से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रूस सरकार के सहयोग से एक योजना बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भूमि भूमिहीन किसानों और श्रमिकों को सहकारिता के आधार पर दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त योजना को किन-किन क्षेत्रों और किन-किन जिलों में लागू करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होते।

संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा जीपों का उपयोग

2234. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समय समय पर संसद सदस्यों ने यह मांग की है कि खंड क्षेत्रों का दौरा करने के लिये सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों की जीपों का उपयोग करने की उनको अनुमति होनी चाहिए;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को सम्बोधित किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकारों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कहा गया है कि जहां कहीं भी खंड के सामान्य कार्यकरण में रुकावट डाले बगैर संभव हो सके, वहां वे खंड में चल रहे कार्यक्रमों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने तथा मार्गदर्शन देने के लिए खंड का दौरा करने वाले संसद सदस्यों को खंड के किसी सरकारी प्रतिनिधि के संग में खंड परिवहन का प्रयोग करने की सुविधा दें। इस बारे में सभी राज्य सरकारों ने आवश्यक अनुदेश जारी कर दिए हैं।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा आटे की सप्लाई

2235. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1965 से लेकर आज तक भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने मिलों से आटा खरीदकर राज्यों को कितनी मात्रा में आटे की सप्लाई की है ;

(ख) क्या दक्षिण के राज्यों में स्थित मिलों से कोई आटा खरीदा गया था और उसकी उत्तर के राज्यों में सप्लाई की गई थी ;

(ग) क्या मिलों द्वारा आटे का अप-मिश्रण किये जाने तथा 80 रुपये प्रति टन पिसाई लिये जाने का कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में आया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 1-4-1965 से लेकर आज तक न तो दक्षिणी राज्यों से और न ही उत्तरी राज्यों से कोई मैदा खरीदा था।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार के नोटिस में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है जहां कि आटा मिलों ने आटा (मैदा) में मिलावट की हो। भारतीय खाद्य निगम और मिलों के बीच हुए एक ठेके के अनुसार, भारतीय खाद्य निगम दक्षिणी राज्यों की मिलों को एक टन गेहूं पीसने के लिये 80 रुपये के दाम देता है और इस सिलसिले में कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

आटा मिलों को गेहूं की सप्लाई

2236. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व

बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को सुझाव दिया था कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम आटा मिलों को नियंत्रित दरों पर गेहूं की सीधे सप्लाई करना बन्द कर दे लेकिन यह सुझाव माना नहीं गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में आटा मिलों को भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गेहूं सप्लाई नहीं किया जा रहा है और बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों का सप्लाई बन्द करने के सुझाव को न मानने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

गेहूं के आटे के चोकर का निर्यात

2237. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने गत वर्ष अकाल और सूखे की अवधि में गेहूं के आटे का हजारों टन चोकर 16 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से निर्यात किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वह चोकर भारत में दुधारू पशुओं के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस चोकर का भाव भारत में 30 रुपये प्रति मन है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो चोकर का निर्यात करने के क्या कारण थे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1966-67 में 6,659 मीटरी टन गेहूं के चोकर का निर्यात किया था । यह निर्यात मुद्रावमूल्यन से पूर्व 329.23 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन की दर से और मुद्रावमूल्यन के बाद 476.78 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन की दर से किया गया था ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं । भारत में चोकर का 14-11-66 तक निकासी मूल्य 275.00 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन और 15-11-66 से आगे के लिये 325.00 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन निर्धारित किया गया था ।

(घ) यह निर्यात निर्यात-बाजारों के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध जीवित रखने और विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के उद्देश्य से किया गया था । तथापि, यह निर्यात करने से पहले बिहार सरकार से पूछा गया था कि सूखे की स्थिति को देखते हुए क्या उन्हें इसकी आवश्यकता पड़ेगी । उन्हें इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं थी ।

सहकारी समितियां

2238. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बहुप्रयोजनीय सहकारी समितियों के कार्यकरण का अध्ययन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उनके कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) जी हां । सहकारिता विभाग ने आठ राज्यों में कृषि ऋण बहु-धंधी समितियों के कार्यकरण का एक [illegible] अध्ययन किया था ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये** संख्या [illegible]266/68]

(ग) इस समस्या पर निकट भविष्य में मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा सहकारिता मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में विचार-विमर्श करने का प्रस्ताव है, ताकि कार्यवाही की एक स्वीकृत योजना तैयार की जा सके।

चीनी का निर्यात

2239. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री वि० ना० शास्त्री :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी भी भारत से चीनी का निर्यात किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में चीनी के मूल्य तथा उसके निर्यात मूल्य में कितना अन्तर है ;

(ग) चीनी के निर्यात से प्रति वर्ष लगभग कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की कमाई होती है ; और

(घ) देश में चीनी की कमी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या सरकार चीनी का निर्यात करने की अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। 1968 में मुख्यतः संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और ब्रिटेन को "संयुक्त राज्य चीनी अधिनियम" तथा "राष्ट्रमंडल चीनी करार" के अधीन दिए गये आश्वासनों को पूरा करने के लिए लगभग 92,000 मीटरी टन चीनी का निर्यात किया जाएगा।

(ख) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका को निर्यात की गई मात्रा से प्राप्त धनराशि की जानकारी होन पर ही यह बात जानी जाएगी। आगामी महीनों में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका को चीनी की बिक्री न्यूयार्क काफी एवं शूगर एक्सचेंज इंक के निखों से सम्बन्धित मूल्य-निर्धारण आधार पर किया गया है।

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन की बात इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि वर्ष भर में कितनी मात्रा में चीनी का निर्यात हुआ और कितना मूल्य प्राप्त हुआ। पिछले पांच वर्षों में निर्यात की गई मात्रा और विदेशी मुद्रा की अर्जित धनराशि इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	निर्यात की गई मात्रा (लाख मीटरी टन में)	अर्जित की गई विदेशी मुद्रा (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1963	4.79	32.32
1964	2.34	19.08
1965	2.67	11.30
1966	4.41	18.02
1967	2.17	14.74*

*अनुमान

(घ) सभी तथ्यों तथा परिस्थितियों पर बहुत सावधानी से विचार करने के बाद ही सरकार ने निर्यात करने का निर्णय किया था।

RICE PRODUCTION

2240. SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase rice production in the country;

(b) whether there has been any increase in rice production in recent years as a result of these steps;

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) the extent of deficit in rice at present; and

(e) how Government propose to meet this deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) An important programme for increasing rice production in the country relates to cultivation of high yielding varieties of paddy. The target of coverage for 1970-71 is 12.5 million acres and that for 1968-69, 8.5 million acres. Increases in rice production are also expected to result from the general programmes of development *e.g.* multiple cropping, minor irrigation, land development, organised provision of inputs like fertilizers and pesticides, etc. Research in the development of improved and disease—resistent varieties is also being carried out by I.C.A.R. and the rice-research institute under it and some of the Universities.

(b) and (c). But for the drop in production during the two draught years of 1965-66 and 1966-67, there has been a steady increase in rice-production. This will be evident from the fact that as against the production of 25.1 million tonnes (adjusted) in 1949-50, the production in 1964-65 was 39 million tonnes. The figure for 1967-68 will be known after the all-India Final Estimates are available but a good production is expected.

(d) and (e). In the absence of any scientific and comprehensive survey on consumption and in view of the fact that the requirements of rice are also elastic to some extent depending on the availability of rice and other substitute food stuffs, their comperative prices, levels of income, population growth and extent of urbanisation, etc., it is not possible to indicate any precise quantitative estimates of rice requirements or shortfall in any given year.

Refugees from Burma Settled in Orissa

2241. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugees from Burma settled in Orissa at present; and

(b) the total help given so far for the rehabilitation of these refugees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) About 1.655 persons of Indian origin have gone to Orissa.

(b)	Loans :	Rs. 18,66,440.00
	*Grants in aid:	Rs. 1,27,392.00
		Rs. 19,93,832.00

*Includes expenditure incurred on relief measures also.

Export of Foodgrains

2242. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether foodgrains of any type are being exported at present: and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof and the countries to which exports are being made at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The only foodgrains which is being exported at present is superior basmati rice.

(b) The annual export of superior basmati rice so far has been between 2,000 to 5,000 tonnes and the main markets for basmati rice are the countries bordering the Persion Gulf and the Arabian Sea such as Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrein, Muscat, Aden, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, etc. and also the U.K. and Singapore.

Unemployment in Rural Areas

2243. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been

conducted about the unemployment situation in the rural areas;

(b) if so, whether Government have prepared any plans to provide relief to the unemployed in the rural areas by setting up cottage and small scale industrial units; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to undertake a survey of the surplus labour available in the agricultural sector and to provide training to the unskilled labour in cottage industries ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) No specific survey has been conducted. However, under the National Sample Survey (NSS) programme, some information on employment and unemployment in rural areas is being collected. The latest results available are for the 16th round (covering the period July 1960—July 1961) of the NSS.

(b) Various steps have been taken to promote employment in rural areas which include programmes for development of village and small industries to create large scale employment opportunities. The programmes consist mostly of assistance like financial aid, training, technical advice, supply of improved appliances and machines on hire purchase terms, common service facilities and factory accommodation. Besides, the Rural Manpower Programme undertaken in the annual Plans seeks to provide employment opportunities to agricultural labourers in slack season in areas suffering from acute unemployment and under-employment through small community works.

(c) Does not arise.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

2244. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the majority of unemployed persons are not satisfied with the assistance given to them by Employment Exchanges for finding out jobs for them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is much corruption in the Employment Exchanges and entertainment cards are issued after receiving illegal gratification;

(c) the total number of complaints received during the last two years against Employment Exchanges and whether these were investigated; and

(d) the authority responsible for listening to the complaints of the aggrieved and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) No. It may, however, be mentioned in this connection that the function of Employment Exchanges is not to create jobs. They only bring together the job seekers and the employers. The extent of assistance rendered by them depends largely on the number of job opportunities arising in the country and duly notified to the Employment Exchanges. Their performance during the year 1967 was :—

Registrations :	**39,11,748
Vacancies notified :	6,99,039
Submissions :	30,40,012
Placements :	4,30,588
No. on Live Register at the end of 1967 :	27,40,435

(b) No. Applicants are sponsored to employers under well defined rules. A tripartite Committee on Employment consisting of representatives of employers, workers and Government Department is attached to each Employment Exchange. Besides, a Special Committee consisting of a representative each of employers in the public and private sectors and workers has been set up at each Exchange to examine the fairness of submissions made by the Employment Exchange.

(c) 1966 : 755
1967 : 865

**About 42% of these are already in employment and are registered with the exchanges for better jobs.

These were sent to the State Governments concerned for enquiry.

(d) Day to day administration of the Employment Exchanges vests with State Governments to whom complaints are forwarded for appropriate action. During 1966 and 1967 reports were received from State Governments after investigation in 205 cases.

IRREGULARITIES IN EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND SCHEMES

2245. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of beneficiaries of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme and the extent of funds available to the Scheme since 1952;

(b) the investments which have been made out of the Fund of the Scheme and in which directions and what is the return per cent per annum from each investment;

(c) the percentage of expenditure on the administration of the Scheme and from what source the expenditure is met;

(d) whether the scheme suffered any losses during these years due to misappropriation or otherwise; and

(e) if so, the extent of losses suffered?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) As on 30th November, 1967, the total number of subscribers was 50.87 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 1,048.36 crores was received as contributions upto that date.

(b) As on 30th November, 1967, the total investments amounted to Rs. 710.65 crores. The investments were made in Central Government securities, Fixed Deposits, Post Office Savings Certificates and State Government securities, etc. and the yield from these investments varies from 2¾% to 7% per annum.

(c) The expenditure on the administration of the Scheme is met from a special levy realised from the employers at the following rates :—

(i) 0.37% of the pay of the workers in unexempted establishments; and

(ii) 0.09% of the pay in exempted establishments.

(d) Yes.

(e) The major losses due to misappropriation amounted to Rs. 16,787.34.

CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

2246. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been instituted into the causes of mis-management of the Central Warehousing Corporation resulting in losses; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भिंड और दतिया ज़िलों में डाकघर सुविधाएं

2247. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967 में मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड और दतिया जिलों में तार, टेलीफोन, फोनोग्राम और डाकघर में सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिये और आगे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उक्त सुविधायें किन किन स्थानों पर उपलब्ध की गई हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

डाक तथा दूर संचार सेवाओं के विस्तार के लिए लगातार प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं, बशर्ते कि फंड उपलब्ध हों और विभागीय मानक पूरे होते हों। वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण 1966-67 के दौरान देश में नये विभागातिरिक्त शाखा डाकघर खोलने पर पाबन्दियां लगा दी गई थीं। इन्हें अगस्त, 1967 में ही हटाया गया था। 1967 के दौरान जिला भिंड में एक डाकघर, 9 तारघर तथा एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफान घर और जिला दतिया में एक तारघर खोला गया था। जिला भिंड में 21 अतिरिक्त टेलीफोन कनेक्शन और दिये गये थे।

उन स्थानों के नाम जहां वर्ष 1967 के दौरान डाकघर, तारघर, सार्वजनिक टेली-फोन घर तथा अतिरिक्त टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था की गई थी।

(1) **जिला भिंड**—डाकघर लौरेल में।

तारघर अटेर, भिंड मंडी, फूप, मेहाना, रोन, गोरमी, मान, अमायान तथा उमरी में।

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर—लहार

टेलीफोन कनेक्शन—भिंड एक्सचेंज में 21 अतिरिक्त कनेक्शन।

(2) **जिला दतिया**—तारघर-दतिया बाजार जिला भिंड में दबोह में तारघर खोलने और गोहाद में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का विस्तार करने तथा जिला दतिया में सियोन्दाह में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने की मंजूरी भी दे दी गई है।

1967 के दौरान इनमें से किसी भी जिले में फोनतार की सुविधा प्रदान नहीं की गई।

परती भूमि में खेती

2248. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से वर्ष 1968-69 में कुछ वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ताकि वह खेती योग्य काफी परती भूमि में खेती करा सकें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) भूमि में खेती कराने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को क्या तथा किन शर्तों पर मदद देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बेकार भूमि के सुधार तथा भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों के पुर्नवास सम्बन्धी केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत 26.90 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता की मांग की है।

(ग) उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत, समस्त राज्य सरकारों को नियतन के लिए निधि सीमित होने के कारण इस समय मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 12 लाख रुपये की राशि नियत करने का प्रस्ताव है। वह केन्द्रीय सहायता 75 प्रतिशत अनुदान तथा 25 प्रतिशत ऋण के प्रतिमानक के अनुसार दी जाती है किन्तु यह राशि अधिक से अधिक प्रति परिवार 750 रुपय तक हो सकती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता केवल भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों को ही दी जाती है और इसमें ऋण की राशि को 12 वार्षिक किश्तों में अदा करना होता है।

EXPORT OF COARSE FOODGRAINS FROM PUNJAB TO OTHER STATES

2249. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government to allow the state to send coarse foodgrains to other States on Government to Government basis; and

(b) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). No Sir, there has been no request from the Punjab Government to allow them to send coarsegrains to other States on Government to Government basis without Central Government allocation.

BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

2250. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a number of States, experience is that the institution of the Block Development Officer has not been able to justify fully its existence; and

(b) if so, the measures which Government are contemplating to take to improve and fully utilise the institution of Block Development Officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG EDUCATED PERSONS

2251. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the number of educated and uneducated persons in the country who are wholly unemployed during the year 1967-68;

(b) the number of persons who are partially employed;

(c) the measures under contemplation to provide them employment; and

(d) the estimated number of the whole and partially unemployed persons at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) As part of the National Sample Survey (N.S.S.) Programme conducted during its 22nd round covering the period July, 1967 to June, 1968, particulars of employment and unemployment are being collected along with other socio-economic characteristics. Data thus collected will facilitate estimating the number of persons educated and uneducated who are wholly unemployed in the country.

(b) Estimates of the number of persons who are partially employed can also be had from the Survey referred to in (a) above, after the data has been tabulated. However, according to very rough estimates made by the Planning Commission, the total number of underemployed persons available and willing to take up additional work is reckoned at about 16 million.

(c) The various development programmes undertaken in the Annual Plans of different States as well as the Centre are likely to provide more and more employment opportunities in the coming years. Besides, the Rural Manpower Programme undertaken in these Plans is also designed to provide additional employment opportunities to agricultural labour in slack season in areas suffering from acute unemployment and underemployment through small community works.

(d) The preparatory work on the Fourth Plan is just being initiated and until the Plan is finalised, it would not be possible to estimate additional employment opportunities likely to be generated during the Plan period. It is, therefore, not possible to make any estimate of unemployment at the end of the Fourth Plan.

सोयाबीन की खेती सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान

2252. **डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोयाबीन की खेती के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में अब क्या परिणाम निकले है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां, पन्तनगर में स्थित प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अखिल भारतीय समन्वित सोयाबीन सुधार परियोजना के अन्तर्गत एक ऐसा प्रमुख केन्द्र है जिसे भारतीय कृपि अनुसंधान परिपद द्वारा प्रायोजित किया गया था और जो 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से कार्य कर रहा है। अमरिका के ईलीनस विश्व विद्यालय ने परियोजना को बड़ी सहायता प्रदान की है । परियोजना का उद्देश्य वनस्पति प्रजनन तथा चुनाव, सस्य विज्ञान, अणुजीव-विज्ञान तथा पुष्टाहार के क्षत्रों में अनुसंधान को प्रोत्साहन देना है जिससे कि देश के एक काफी बड़े भाग में इस खेती को सफलतापूर्वक ढंग से उगाया जा सके । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को पत्र लिखकर जानकारी मांगी गई है कि क्या उस राज्य में इस विषय पर और कहीं भी अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) अनुसंधान कार्य अप्रैल 1967 से शुरु किया गया था । अतः इस समय परिणामों के विषय में निश्चित रूप से कुछ कहना कठिन है । परन्तु इस समय तक किये गये अनुसंधानों के परिणामस्वरूप सुधरे पैलीकन, क्लार्की 63 तथा बाग आदि कुछ ऐसी अच्छी किस्मों का चुनाव हुआ है जिनसे 37 क्विंटल प्रति हैक्टेअर तक उपज प्राप्त हुई है । इन किस्मों में 30 से 41 प्रतिशत तक प्रोटीन तथा 12 से 27 प्रतिशत तक तेल की मात्रा होती है । जड़ ग्रंथिका वैक्टेरिया को कुशलतापूर्वक पृथक करने का कार्य चालू है जिससे अच्छी किस्म की फसलों से अधिक उत्पादन प्राप्त करने के कार्य को सहायता मिलेगी । इसी प्रकार प्रति एकड़ उपज को अधिकतम सीमा तक बढ़ाने व उन्नत किस्मों के विकास हेतु वनस्पति प्रजनन के विषय में अनुसंधान करने के लिए उपयुक्त सस्य पद्धतियों (उर्वरक प्रयोग, स्पेसिंग, मिली जुली फसलें आदि उगाने) का विकास करने के बारे में भी अनुसंधान कार्य जारी है ।

दिल्ली में राशन में घटिया किस्म के गेहूं की सप्लाई

2253. **डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली में राशन में घटिया किस्म के गेहूं की सप्लाई की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार ने इसकी जांच की है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है कि घटिया किस्म का गेहूं राशन में न दिया जाये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि दिल्ली में राशन में घटिया किस्म

का गेहूं, चावल और चीनी दी जाती है। इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की जाती है कि केवल अच्छी किस्म के अनाज ही दिये जाएं। तथापि, यह हो सकता है कि अधिकृत खुदरा डिपो को जब बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बोरियां दी जाती हैं तब कभी कभी गलती से कुछेक बोरियां घटिया अथवा खराब किस्म के अनाजों की भी चली जाती हैं। यदि किसी अधिकृत खुदरा डिपो के पास ऐसी बोरियां पहुंच जाती है, तो अधिकृत खुदरा डिपो को ये अनुदेश दिये गये हैं कि वे इससे भारतीय खाद्य निगम को अवगत करें और इन बोरियों को अच्छे अनाज से बदलने के लिये प्रबन्ध भी किये जाते हैं।

दिल्ली में क्षेत्रीय रोजगार दफ्तर

2254. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने तीन नये क्षेत्रीय रोजगार दफ्तर खोलने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). केवल रामकृष्णपुरम् नई दिल्ली में एक नया मन्डल नियोजन कार्यालय स्थापित किया जा रहा है। नई दिल्ली के मन्डल नियोजन कार्यालय का स्तर ऊंचा करके उसे उपक्षेत्रीय नियोजन कार्यालय बना दिया गया है और उन्नत किए इसी कार्यालय के आधीन नियोजन कार्यालय पूसा का अकुशल कार्यालय कर्मचारियों का बिभाग कर दिया गया है। पूसा स्थित नियोजन कार्यालय का अकुशल कर्मचारी अनुभाग, मन्डल नियोजन कार्यालय के रूप में बदल दिया गया है।

भण्डागारों में खाद्यान्न भरा जाना

2255. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इसके लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि भाण्डागारों में रखा हुआ अनाज खराब न होने पाये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : केन्द्रीय सरकार, खाद्य निगम और केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम द्वारा संग्रहित खाद्यान्न क्षतिग्रस्त न हों यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये निम्नलिखित पग उठाये गए हैं :--

(1) सभी बनाए गए अथवा बनवाए जा रहे भाण्डागारों के आधुनिक ढांचे इस प्रकार के हैं जोकि सीलन और चूहों से सुरक्षित होते हैं।

(2) वर्षा का पानी टपकने, नालियों के छलने और अन्य ऐसे कारण जिन से अनाज को क्षति पहुंचने की संभावना होती है, का पता लगाने के लिये भण्डागारों का बराबर निरीक्षण किया जाता है।

(3) जब खाद्यान्न प्राप्त होते हैं तब उनकी भण्डारण सम्बन्धी उपयुक्तता का पता लगाने के लिये निरीक्षण किया जाता है।

(4) नमी से खाद्यान्नों की क्षति रोकने के लिये उपयुक्त निभार सुलभ किये जाते हैं।

(5) तकनीकी दृष्टि से योग्यताप्राप्त स्टाक गोदामों में अनाज का बराबर निरीक्षण करता रहता है।

(6) अनाज को कीट संक्रमण से बचाने के लिये निश्चित समय पर कीटनाशक उपचार किया जाता है। जब कीट-संक्रमण का पता चलता है तब अनाज को प्रधूपन दिया जाता है।

(7) जहां पक्षियों का काफी अधिक उत्पात होता है वहां पक्षी उड़ाने के तरीके प्रयोग में लाए जाते हैं।

(8) आग बुझाने के लिये प्रयप्ति प्रबन्ध किये जाते हैं।

NON-AVAILABILITY OF TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS AT VIJAYNAGAR NEAR GAUHATI

2256. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no telephone connections were available for hours together to the victims of the riots held at Vijaynagar near Gauhati during the recent riots there;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to avoid recurrence of such failures in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The electric power supply was disrupted during the riots for 48 hours. In spite of provision of batteries, the exchange could not function for such a long time in the absence of the mains power supply. The rioting crowd had also cut the trunk line between Vijaynagar and Gauhati. Assam State Electricity authorities and Police were contacted throughout this period for assistance. There is no fool proof method of ensuring service at small exchanges when both power supply and lines are interrupted for such long periods and staff are prevented from attending to restoration work.

PADDY PRODUCTION IN ASSAM

2257. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of paddy grown in the State of Assam during the last kharif season;

(b) the total number of rice-milling factories in the State in working condition and their capacity; and

(c) whether paddy grown in Assam this year is fufficient to keep all these factories going throughout the season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

LOOTING OF FOODGRAINS DURING ASSAM RIOTS

2258. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains that were burnt and looted in the riots that flared up in Assam on the 26th January last; and

(b) whether Government have since been able to replenish the stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) There has been no loss to foodgrains in Government stocks due to the riots that flared up in Assam on 26th January, 1968.

(b) Does not arise.

ASSISTANCE FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

2259. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have presented any proposal for assistance before

the UNCTAD meeting in New Delhi for increasing food production particularly in India; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the representing countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भूभिगत जल का पता लगाना

2260. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान हाल ही में एक प्रेस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि गुजरात में एक उपकरण का आविष्कार किया गया है जिससे ड्रिलिंग किये बिना यह पता लगाया जा सकता है कि अमुक क्षेत्र में प्रचुर मात्रा में भूमि के नीचे पानी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपकरण को प्रयोग में लाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

2261. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments are opposed to the Government move to bring forward a legislation for compelling the employers to open fair price shops for workers in the industrial establishments;

(b) if so, what are their objections; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). State Governments are generally in favour of such legislation—only one State Government have not supported the proposal and pointed out certain difficulties they might encounter in implementing the legislation.

(c) The difficulties mentioned do not appear to be very serious.

2262. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the delay in making it obligatory for employers to set up fair price shops has resulted in the closing down of several fair price shops in the Industrial establishments;

(b) if so, in what circumstances; and

(c) the percentage of workers in industrial establishments to whom the facilities of fair price shops is at present available ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) No such complaint has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Labour Ministry's scheme is concerned with the opening of Fair Price Shops and consumers' cooperative in industrial establishments employing 300 and more workers. According to the information available, consumers' cooperative stores serve approximately 46.9% of the employees in these establishments leaving out the establishments in the State of Orissa, establishments in the mines, and in the plantations in North-East India and a few in the public sector. Information in respect of these establishments is still to be received.

In addition to 2236 consumers cooperative stores, the employers have opened 630 fair price shops. Since these establishments do not generally keep precise figures about the number of workers who obtain their requirements from the fair price shops, it is not possible to supply clear information in respect of these shops, which are being gradually converted into consumers' cooperative stores.

SEMINAR ON EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONSHIPS

2263. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on Employer-Employee Relationship, was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the suggestions made at the seminar for improving Employer-Employee Relations; and

(c) Governments reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c). The Seminar was organised by the Rotary Club of Delhi on February 4, 1968. Government are not aware of the suggestions made or the conclusions reached at the seminar as no record of such suggestions or conclusions has been received by the Government.

SUBSIDISED POSTCARD SERVICE IN RURAL AREAS

2264. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, with a view to improve the communication services in rural areas Government have any proposal for a subsidized postcard service and opening of more Post Offices in rural areas;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to open public call offices at all the Post Offices which are at more than 10 miles from the cities; and

(c) if so, details thereof and when these proposals are likely to be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) There is no proposal for a subsidized postcard service for rural areas. However, post offices in rural areas are being opened within certain financial limits of loss with a view to improving communication facilities.

(b) No.

(c) As far as the opening of Public Call Offices is concerned, the question does not arise. Regarding opening of more Post Offices in rural areas, it is the policy of the Government to open about 9,500 Post offices in rural areas during the quinquennium 1966-1971 subjects to the fulfilment of Departmental standards and availability of funds.

महाराष्ट्र में जिला यवतमाल में चीनी की मिल

2265. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में जिला यवतमाल के पुसाड क्षेत्र में चीनी का एक मिल स्थापित करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिया है ;

(ख) इस मिल पर अनुमानत: कितनी लागत आयेगी ; और

(ग) इसमे चीनी का कितना उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

2266. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान की तहसीलों में कई स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर बनाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने स्थानों पर सन्देशवाहक सेवा उपलब्ध है ; और

(घ) जिन स्थानों में सन्देशवाहक सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है वहां पर सन्देश ले जाने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

संसद् कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) राजस्थान में कुल 195 तहसील मुख्यालय नगरों में से 185 में टेलीफोन सुविधाएं दे दी गई हैं। शेष 10 स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की सुविधाएं देने की कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

(ग) ये 58 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों में उपलब्ध हैं।

(घ) 195 तहसील मुख्यालयों में से 83 या तो जिला मुख्यालय नगर है या उपमन्डल मुख्यालय नगर है, जहां या तो टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज मौजूद हैं या सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों से दिये गए एक्सटेंशन मौजूद है और संदेशवाहक सेवा की आवश्यकता अनुभव नहीं की गई है। अन्य स्थानों पर, जहां भी आवश्यकता है, सन्देशवाहक सेवा की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

कोटा (राजस्थान) में डायल करके सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

2267. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) में डायल करके सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) कोटा के लिए एक मुख्य स्वचल एक्सचेंज का प्रस्ताव पहले से ही है। फिर भी इसके लिए एक नई इमारत के निर्माण, उपस्करों के संस्थापन, परीक्षण आदि का काम करना पड़ेगा। इमारत बनाने का काम 68-69 के दौरान शुरु हो जाने की आशा है। इमारत पूरी होने पर स्वचल उपस्कर लगाने का काम किया जाएगा।

विशेष डाक टिकट

2268. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 15 अगस्त, 1947 के बाद से अब तक सरकार द्वारा कितने विशेष डाक-टिकट जारी किये गये है ;

(ख) उनसे कितनी आय हुई ; और

(ग) डाक टिकट किन आधारों पर जारी की गई थी ?

संसद् कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 178

(ख) उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है।

[**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया देखिये** संख्या एल० टी०—267/68]

वनस्पति को रंग देना

2269. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** वनस्पति को रंग देने के बारे में 15 फरवरी, 1968 के अतारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या 473 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वनस्पति को रंग देने के बारे में स्थापित की गई विशेषज्ञों की समिति ने इस बारे में किन्हीं अनुसंधान संस्थाओं की राय ली है और यदि हां, तो उन संस्थाओं के नाम क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में किन्हीं विदेशी विशेषज्ञों का भी परामर्श किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने क्या सुझाव दिये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां । जिन अनुसंधान संस्थानों से राय ली गयी थी उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. राष्ट्रीय रसायनिक प्रयोगशाला, पूना ।

2. केन्द्रीय भेषज अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ ।

3. केन्द्री खाद्य औद्योगिक अनुसंधान संस्थान, मैसूर ।

4. राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसंधान संस्थान, करनाल ।

5. सुरक्षा अनुसंधान और विकास संगठन, नई दिल्ली ।

6. भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान, इज्जतनगर ।

7. वन अनुसंधान संस्थान तथा कालेज, देहरादून ।

क्रम संख्या (1) से (4) तक के संस्थानों के निदेशक स्वयं समिति के सदस्य थे । क्रम संख्या (5) की सुरक्षा प्रयोगशाला का समिति में प्रतिनिधित्व उपमुख्य वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी (सेना) द्वारा किया गया था ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

MINOR IRRIGATION POTENTIAL

2270. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the minor irrigation potential in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). No detailed region-wise survey has been carried out of the minor irrigation potential in the country. However, a broad assessment of the possibilities indicates that the total long term potential for development from minor irrigation works may be of the order of 90 million acres (gross). The potential created from minor irrigation works upto the end of the Third Five Year Plan is assessed to be of the order of 45 million acres (gross).

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN HILLY AREAS

2271. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the hilly terrain, the minor irrigation works cost three to four times more in the hilly and difficult areas than in plains; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to raise the limit for minor irrigation schemes in the hill areas by three to four times as compared to the plain areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) It is true that the minor irrigation works in the hilly areas cost somewhat more than the works in the plains areas due to the need for constructing more cross drainage works in view of the rolling

topography and the difficulties in transport of materials etc. However the cost is not as high as 3 to 4 times. On the average the cost of works in the hilly areas may not exceed by more than 50% of the cost of similar works in the plains areas.

(b) The existing ceiling for minor irrigation work is Rs. 15 lakhs. The works generally feasible in the hilly areas comprise of small diversion kuhls. These works are generally of small nature and the cost of such individual schemes seldom exceeds Rs. 5 to 10 lakhs. The Government, thus have no proposal to raise the limit for minor irrigation schemes in the hilly areas.

IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

2272. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total quantity of foodgrains imported in the country since 15th August, 1947 and the amount involved therein till the end of 1967 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(i) 83.9 million tonnes from 15-8-1947 to 31-12-1967.

(ii) Rs. 3,662.1 Crores approximately.

गायों को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में ले जाया जाना

2273. श्री ब्रह्मानन्दजी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों से पश्चिम बंगाल और बम्बई को हजारों गाय वध के लिये भेजी जाती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में गायों को भेजने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जानकारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होते।

PROCUREMENT OF RABI CROP

2274. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the procurement of rabi Crop this year;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have also prepared any schemes for the procurement of foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No. Sir. The Report of the Agricultural Prices Commission on procurement prices of Rabi crop is awaited.

(c) and (d). Schemes for the procurement of rabi foodgrains have not been received from the State Governments.

GAMA RADIATION TREATMENT TO FOOD-GRAINS

2275. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the places in the country where gama radiation treatment is being given to rice and other foodgrains; and

(b) the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVE-

LOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Rice and other foodgrains are (being treated with gamma rays at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta, for the purpose of inducing mutations in these crops. At Trombay the foodgrains are also being irradiated for helping in better storage.

(b) Promising mutants have been obtained at New Delhi and Trombay in rice, wheat, groundnut and many other crops and these are under trial. The wheat variety Sharbati Sonora developed at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute was obtained through gamma irradiation of the variety Sonora 64. This variety gives an yield of about 6 tonnes per hectare, and in addition, has 16 per cent protein.

Tractor Service for Farmers

2276. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised and sanctioned the scheme to set up centres in rural areas to make available tractor service to small farmers at fixed rates;

(b) if so, the main feature thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments were consulted while formulating the scheme; and

(d) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The outlines of the scheme including the list of equipment have been finalised and the pattern of assistance by the Government of India is being finalised. The scheme seeks to equip farmers in areas covered under the schemes with necessary power for conducting various agricultural operations, the shortage of power being due to the inadequacy of available bullock-power and man-power, particularly during peak seasons and in areas under multiple cropping. The main features are:—

(i) establishment of Centres and Sub-Centres fully equipped to take up various agricultural operations mechanically, and

(ii) the hiring out of the services of these units on realisation of hire charges from farmers.

The State Governments have been informed of the intention of the Govt. of India to launch the scheme and their reactions have been generally favourable. A number of State Governments are pressing for sanction of several units in their States. The scheme permits of suitable variations of details to suit local conditions.

Agricultural Task Force from Canada

2277. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural Task Force of Canada which visited India in October, 1967 to explore the possibility of Canadian help in the field of agriculture and allied matters have completed their work;

(b) if so, the details of work done by them; and

(c) whether they have submitted any report to Government as a result of their findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Task Force visited a number of States and held discussions with various officials of the Govt. of India as well as of the States with a view to understand broad sectors in which

Canada could provide assistance to India. The Task Force has recently submitted its report to the Canadian Government.

(c) The specific recommendations of the Task Force have not yet been made available to Government of India. But from a press Note issued from the Govt. of Canada it appears that the Team has agreed that India may attain its goal of self-sufficiency in foodgrains production by 1971, given continuity of current trends in Indian Farming and continued favourable price to farmers. The report indicates that Canada could make significant contributions in particular areas of Indian needs such as agricultural education and training, irrigation and land development schemes, provision of fertilisers and fertiliser components in support of food technology and research.

Quarters for Inspectors of Post Offices

2278. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide accommodation to the Inspectors of Post Offices free of rent;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to reimburse the rent paid by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposal is under consideration for reimbursing the rent paid by Inspector of Post Offices for his private residence. Orders, however, exist for partly reimbursing rent paid on private accommodation when it is used for both office and residence by Inspector of Post Offices. This is in addition to House rent allowance wherever admissible.

Food Production in Madhya Pradesh

2279. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance given to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for increasing production in the State during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The following amount have been allocated for the grant of Central assistance to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for increasing food production during the year 1967-68 :—

	Heads of Development	Amount of assistance allocated (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Agriculture Production	300.97
2.	Minor Irrigation	455.90
3.	Soil Conservation	179.13
4.	Fisheries	12.50
5.	Animal Husbandry & Dairying	63.70

The amount to be finally paid will depend upon the expenditure incurred by the State Government under each Head of Development.

In addition to this amount, short-term loans amounting to Rs. 377.50 lakhs have so far been sanctioned to the State Government for the purchase & distribution of fertilisers, pesticides and seeds during the year 1967-68.

Construction of Ware-Houses in Madhya Pradesh

2280. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the targets fixed for the construction of warehouses in Madhya Pradesh through central assistance under the Third Five Year Plan have been fully achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount of assistance give to the State Government during the last three years for this purpose; and

(d) whether the amount has been fully utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No funds had been allotted by the Centre directly to Madhya Pradesh for construction of warehouses under the Third Five Year Plan. However, the targets for the construction of warehouses by the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporation in the Third Five Year Plan in Madhya Pradesh and the achievements are as follows : —

	Targets		Achievements		
	No. of Centres	Storage Capacity (Tonnes)	No. of Centres	Storage Capacity (Tonnes)	Remarks
C.W.C.	3	15,000	2	10,000	Construction at the third cantres is in progress
S.W.C.	Not known	25,560	6	10,879	Costruction of 11,097 tonnes capacity at 8 centres was in progress at the end of the Third Plan Period.

(b) Shortfalls were due to delay in securing suitable land for construction and lack of funds.

(c) and (d). In view of the answer to part (a) above, these questions do not arise.

TRUNK CALL OFFICES IN MADHYA PRADESH

2281. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from different places in Madhya Pradesh for the opening of Trunk Call Offices pending with his Department;

(b) the number out of them pending for more than a year; and

(c) the reasons for the non-disposal of these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 63 applications have been received by the Postmaster General, Bhopal since July, 1965 from different places for the opening of Public Call Offices in Madhya Pradesh. All of them have been examined. Twenty proposals have been sanctioned and the others could not be accepted. No application is pending with the Postmaster General now.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN HOSHANGABAD AND EAST NIMAR DISTRICTS

2282. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the equipment in Telephone Exchanges in the Districts of Hoshangabad and East Nimar of Madhya Pradesh is old and obsolete; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to replace the old and unserviceable equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No. There are eleven exchanges in Hoshangabad District and

seven in East Nimar district. The equipment is in good condition.

(b) Does not arise.

MEMORANDUM FROM ORISSA CIRCLE BRANCH OF ALL-INDIA, R.M.S. EMPLOYEES' UNION

2283. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the All-India R.M.S. Employees Union Orissa Circle Branch, Cuttack; and

(b) if so, the issues raised therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The Memoranda received from the All India R.M.S. Employees Union Orissa Circle Branch, Cuttack and the issues raised therein are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-268/68.]

मेरठ नगर में खैर नगर डाकघर

2284. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरठ नगर में खैर नगर डाकघर में पार्सल, वी० पी० पी० स्वीकार करने और स्टाम्प बेचने का समय 7.30 म० प० तक का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त डाकघर में 7 बजे म० प० के बाद पार्सल नहीं लिये जाते और 4 बजे म०प० के बाद स्टाम्पों की बिक्री बन्द कर दी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं ; यह समय सायं 8.30 बजे का है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मेरठ नगर में डाक टिकटों की बिक्री

2285. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मेरठ नगर में डाक टिकटों की बिक्री सीमित कर दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मेरठ नगर के मुख्य डाकघरों में भी टिकटों, अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों तथा लिफाफों की बहुत कमी है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त डाकघर व्यापारियों और फैक्टरी मालिकों को पंजीकृत पारसलों के लिये मांगे जाने पर अधिक मूल्य के टिकट देने से इन्कार करते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो मेरठ में पर्याप्त डाक टिकटें सप्लाई करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को चावल तथा चीनी की सप्लाई

2286. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को केन्द्रीय

सरकार प्रति व्यक्ति कितना चावल तथा चीनी सप्लाई कर रही है और किस दर पर ;

(ख) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार लोगों को चावल तथा चीनी किस दर पर बेचती है ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को चावल तथा चीनी कितनी मात्रा में तथा किन दरों पर सप्लाई कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) चावल और चीनी की सप्लाई प्रतिव्यक्ति के आधार पर नहीं की जाती है। जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को चावल की सप्लाई राज्य सरकार की वितरण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं, अन्य कमी वाले क्षेत्रों की जरूरतों को भी ध्यान में रख कर केन्द्र के पास उपलब्धि के आधार पर की जाती है। जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को केन्द्रीय पूल से दिये जाने वाले मध्यम किस्म के चावल का मूल्य पठानकोट तक रेल पर निष्भार 102 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल और मोटे चावल का 96 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल है। राज्य सरकार को दी गयी चीनी का निकासी मूल्य 156 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल है।

(ख) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में उचित मूल्य की दुकानों पर बेचे जाने वाले चावल का खुदरा मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

	मूल्य प्रति क्विन्टल
श्रीनगर शहर	40.00 रुपये
घाटी के कस्बे	46.00 रुपये
जम्मू शहर	44.00 रुपये
जम्मू कस्बा	45.00 रुपये

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में बेची जाने वाली चीनी के खुदरा मूल्य के बारे में इस समय केन्द्र के पास सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश को चावल सप्लाई नहीं कर रही है। बिहार को बहुत ही थोड़ी मात्रा में सप्लाई किया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को नियंत्रित

चीनी के आवंटित किये गये मासिक कोटे क्रमशः 10,603 और 5832 मीटरी टन थे। इन राज्यों को दी गयी नियंत्रित चीनी के निकासी मूल्य उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये 156.00 रुपये से 169.50 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल के बीच है और बिहार के लिये 158 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल है। ऊपर उल्लिखित चीनी के निकासी मूल्य डी-29 ग्रेड की चीनी के हैं।

INSTITUTES UNDER INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

2287. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV employees serving at present in the various Institutes/Centres functioning under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them, class-wise;

(c) whether the present representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is considered adequate, and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to increase their representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS IN POONA

2288. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is difficult to get a new telephone connection in Poona and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of applications pending with the D.T.E. and for how long; and

(c) whether Government propose to sanction one more Exchange to give relief to new applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes. The telephone system of Poona City comprises of 2 exchanges and the equipment has been utilised to the maximum capacity. The Poona Main exchange has been expanded by 2,000 lines on 29-1-1968 and connections would now be given progressively as other ancillary stores are received.

(b) The number of applications pending with the Divisional Engineer, Telephones, is 4,964; the oldest application being dated July 1964.

(c) A 3,000 line exchange will be installed in the city. The building work for this has already commenced. It is also proposed to expand the Shivaji Nagar Exchange by 1,000 lines during the year 68-69.

Migrants from East Pakistan

2289. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift the migrants of East Pakistan from Cachar District to Dandakaranya and other places for their rehabilitation; and

(b) if so, when and whether cultivable land will be provided to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The question of shifting some families of migrant from East Pakistan who are now in camps in Assam including camps in the Cachar district, for settlement on cultivable land in Dandakaranya Project, is under consideration. Recently, the Minister of State for Rehabilitation, Assam, accompanied by some representatives of the migrants, visited the Dandakaranya Project. Efforts are now being made by the State Government to persuade the migrant families in camps to move to Dandakaranya. If necessary and if they are willing, the migrant families will be settled in other agricultural rehabilitation projects also. Cultivable land and other facilities for rehabilitation will be provided to the migrant families.

Postal Divisions for Mizo Hills District

2290. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a separate Postal Division in the District of Mizo Hills; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Release of Sugar for Open Market Sale

2292. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugar allotted and released for open sale by the Nizam sugar factory, Bodhan (Andhra Pradesh) up to the end of January, 1968;

(b) the total levy sugar acquired from this factory between October, 1967 and January, 1968; and

(c) the quantity of sugar released for open sale to this factory on various dates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRI-

CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 3789.2 Tonnes.

(b) Release of levy sugar from this factory started from 23rd November, 1967 and the quantity released from November, 1967 to January, 1968 totalled 2,892.6 tonnes.

(c)	*Tonnes*
23rd November, 1967.	422.6
23rd December, 1967.	1,485.3
23rd January, 1968.	1,881.3

ASIAN TRADE UNION ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

2293. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the main points discussed in the first Asian Trade Union Economic Conference held recently in Delhi; and

(b) the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). This was a Conference of Trade Unions of various Asian Countries. The Government of India did not sponsor the Conference and have no information on the points discussed and the decisions reached.

SOIL CONSERVATION IN NILGIRIS DISTRICT

2294. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have contributed any amount for the soil conservation scheme in the Nilgiris District; and

(b) if so, the amount contributed during the last five years, year wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-269/68].

PARTIAL DECONTROL OF SUGAR

2295. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the success achieved in increasing the production of sugar by the sugar mills as a result of the recent partial decontrol of sugar;

(b) the percentage of sugar production capacity which has remained idle during the recent sugarcane crushing season;

(c) whether Government have since reviewed the policy with a view to withdrawing control on sugar distribution and prices for increasing sugar production; and

(d) if so, Government's decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The policy of partial decontrol of sugar has helped in increasing supplies of sugarcane to the sugar mills and is expected to assist in maintaining sugar production at about the same level as last year.

(b) Six sugar mills accounting for 1.64% of the total capacity have not worked during the current crushing season. One of these mills is expected to commence crushing operations later in the season. No estimate of partially unused capacity can be framed at this stage.

(c) and (d). As the policy of partial control on sugar has helped in increasing supplies of sugarcane to the sugar mills and in maximisation of sugar production and also in ensuring supply of

substantial portion of the domestic requirements of the consumers at fixed prices, the Government does not propose to withdraw the partial control on sugar.

Public Call Booths in Delhi

2296. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the Public Call booths in the Capital have either broken receivers or no receivers at all and on some booths "Out of Order" labels continue for months and that no action is taken by the Delhi Telephone authorities, despite complaints by the public; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to investigate into the lack of supervision on the part of Delhi Telephone authorities and to remove the inconvenience caused to the public on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No. Departmental PCOs fixed at public places sometimes get damaged due to mishandling or wear and tear but the damaged or missing part is replaced quickly. The PCOs are tested and physically checked daily and interruptions do not exceed 24 hours.

(b) Surprise checks are carried out at various supervisory levels.

Prices of Chillies in Andhra Pradesh

2297. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India or the Food Corporation of India have received any representation from Andhra Pradesh to purchase chillies in Andhra Pradesh, where the prices of Chillies have gone down as compared to the prices during last three years; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

कोयना भूकम्प से पीड़ित डाक तथा तार कर्मचारी

2298. श्री बसवन्त : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयना भूकम्प से प्रभावित 11 तहसीलों में डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने दो मास का वेतन दिये जाने के लिये कोई आवेदन-पत्र दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भूकम्प से प्रभावित तहसीलों में राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को पहले ही दो मास का वेतन दिया जा चुका है ;

(ग) क्या डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों को दो मास का वेतन दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

आरे में आधुनिक बेकरी

2299. श्री बसवन्त : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आरे स्थित आधुनिक बेकरी की डबल रोटियां बनाने की कितनी क्षमता है ;

(ख) इस बेकरी को सरकारी क्षेत्र में खोलने का क्या उद्देश्य था ; और

(ग) इस बेकरी में बनने वाली वस्तुओं के पौष्टिक तत्व और उन वस्तुओं का मूल्य स्थानीय बेकरियों में बनने वाली वस्तुओं की तुलना में कितना कम या अधिक है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 400 ग्राम की 75,000 डबल रोटियां प्रति दिन ।

(ख) इस योजना का उद्देश्य उचित मूल्यों पर विटामिन युक्त डबल रोटी सुलभ करना और डबल रोटी को लोक-प्रिय बनाकर खाने की आदतों में परिवर्तन तथा भोजन में विविधता लाकर लोगों के खुराक विषयक मानकों में सुधार करना है ।

(ग) आधुनिक बेकरी में तैयार की गई डबल रोटी के पौष्टिक तत्व और उनके मूल्य बम्बई की अन्य बड़ी-बड़ी बेकरियों में बनी वस्तुओं की तुलना में बराबर ही हैं ।

चने, मक्का आदि के लाने ले जाने पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध को हटाना

2300. **श्री बसवन्त** : क्या **खाद्य तथा** कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चना, काबली चना, मक्का, ग्वार और मूंग जैसी दालों को लाने ले जाने पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध को हटाने की राज्य सरकारों को अनुमति दे दी गई है ; और

(ख) कितने राज्य इन प्रतिबन्धों को हटाने के लिये सहमत हो गये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) चना, काबली चना और सभी अनाजों जिनमें मक्का और ज्वार-भी शामिल है, के संचलन पर क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्ध लगे हुये हैं । मूंग जैसी अन्य दालों के संचलन पर बिहार को छोड़ कर देश भर में कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है । किसी भी राज्य सरकार को वर्तमान प्रतिबन्धों को हटाने की अनुमति नहीं दी गयी है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मूंग की फसल के बारे में अनुसंधान

2301. **श्री बसवन्त** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूंग की फसल के सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुसंधान किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बैशाखी मूंग बहुत अच्छी फसल देने वाली किस्म है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो देश में इस किस्म की मूंग कितनी मात्रा में पैदा की जा रही है और क्या सारे देश में उसकी खेती आरम्भ करने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान में मूंग की फसल के जनन-सुधार के लिये अनुसंधान कार्य किया गया है और पिछले 2 वर्षों की अवधि में दालों में सुधार करने के लिए अखिल भारतीय समन्वित परियोजना के अन्तर्गत परीक्षणों को गतिमान कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान ने मूंग की एक अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्म का विकास किया है परन्तु अभी इसे सरकारी तौर पर जारी किया जाना बाकी है । इस समय इस किस्म के बारे में परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं और वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार गर्मियों के महीनों में, जबकि रबी की फसलों की कटाई के पश्चात् खेत प्रायः खाली पड़े होते हैं, यह खेती के लिए थोड़ी अवधि की एक उपयुक्त किस्म है । प्रारम्भिक उपज परीक्षणों में इसके बड़े उत्साह-वर्द्धक परिणाम निकले हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). इस किस्म के उत्पादकों के बीजों के जारी होने से पूर्व संवर्द्धन का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है और आगामी गर्मी के मौसम में इस कार्य के लिए लगभग 15 एकड़ क्षेत्र का प्रयोग किया जायेगा। इस किस्म के सरकारी तौर पर जारी होने के पश्चात् देश में यह उपज भावी संवर्द्धन के और वितरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को उपलब्ध की जायेगी।

ALLOTMENT OF TRACTORS TO NORTHERN ZONE

2302. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for allotting only 35 per cent of the imported Russian tractors to the Northern region when according to the tractor census of 1966, 60 per cent of the total tractors in the country are located in this region;

(b) whether the quota for the Northern region has been reduced from 51 per cent to 35 per cent in recent years and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to rationalise the quotas of imported Russian tractors on the basis of demand and/or population in the various regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The agents for Russian tractors for the northern region have been allocated the following quotas of tractors from the year 1963 onwards:—

1963	42.7%
1964	36.6%
1965	34.1%
1966	36.1%
1967	35%

The quotas for various regions are fixed on an *ad hoc* basis, having regard to the demand in the respective regions, the trend of mechanisation etc. On account of the difficult supply position it has not been possible to meet the entire demand for Russian tractors. While the quota for the northern region is the highest among all the regions, it would not be expedient to cut down supplies to other regions.

There is no proposal to modify the region-wise allocations.

MANUFACTURE OF 50 H.P. TRACTORS

2303. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2173 on the 28th November, 1967 and state:

(a) the number of 50 H.P. Hindustan tractors manufactured in the country during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 (upto January) separately and their percentage to the country's demand of 50 H.P. tractors in the corresponding years;

(b) the gap between demand and supply of 50 H.P. tractors; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demand fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The following statement indicates the estimated demand of 50 H.P. tractors, the number of 50 H.P. tractors manufactured and the gap between the demand and supply during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Year	Demand	No. manufactured	Difference between col. 2 & 3
1965-66	*	397	—
1966-67	2000	1093	907
1967-68	2500	1029**	1471

*During 1965-66, there was no separate estimate of the demand for 50 H.P. tractors; the demand for tractors of 35 H.P. and above was estimated at 1500.

**Till January, 1968.

(c) The present rate of production is of the order of 200 tractors per month. A production of 2,500 tractors is expected during 1968-69 and of 3,500 nos. in 1969-70. To achieve the above target the firm, M/s. Hindustan Tractor Ltd., has been licensed adequately for import of C.K.D. packs and raw materials. The firm has been allowed to import 3,000 C.K.D. packs during 1967 with an indigenous content of 85%. The agricultural tractor industry has recently been delicensed and it is anticipated that this firm would increase its production so as to reach a production level of 5,000 Nos. by 1970-71. Some other firms have also evinced an interest in the manufacture of 50 H.P. tractors.

PRICES OF IMPORTED RUSSIAN TRACTORS

2304. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that till 1966, there had been no increase in the prices demanded and/or paid for the tractors and tractor spare parts to the foreign suppliers in U.S.S.R. ever since the import started;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Trading Corporation negotiated a fresh contract for the supply of DT-14B tractors in 1967 by agreeing to pay to the foreign suppliers Rs. 6,500 per tractor as against Rs. 5,513 charged heretofore and also for tractor spare parts at considerably increased prices; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) On account of devaluation of the rupee, prices of Soviet tractors increased. The prices of the two models imported after devaluation increased as follows :

	Pre-devaluation price	*Post devaluation price*
DT-14B	Rs. 3500·00	Rs. 5513·00
Byelarus	Rs. 8500·00	Rs. 12785·00

The prices of tractors had not increased before devaluation in June, 1966. As for spare parts, the level of prices had also not altered significantly.

(b) and (c). The S.T.C. did not agree to the import of DT 14B tractors at a price of Rs. 6,500 each. The contract it concluded in 1967 provided for a price of Rs. 5,513.00 (CIF) per tractor. In respect of spare parts, the prices have been increased sharply. The revised prices have not been accepted and the matter is under negotiation.

SETTING UP OF A SUGAR MILL IN MANIPUR

2305. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for a sugar Mill being set up in Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the mill is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

RELIEF TO PEASANTS IN MANIPUR

2306. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any relief has been given to the peasants of Manipur whose crops were totally destroyed by the unprecedented hailstorm which recently overtook vast areas in the Bishanpur Tehsil of Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount incurred so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a)

to (c). Detailed information has been called for from the Manipur Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS IN MANIPUR

2307. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of telephone connections in Manipur during the current year; and

(b) if so, the number of telephone connections proposed to be increased by the end of 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to provide an additional capacity of 300 lines in Imphal exchange and the existing waiting list is expected to be completely wiped out.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में दुग्धचूर्ण प्रचार करने वाला कारखाना

2308. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में दुग्ध चूर्ण बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने की किसी योजना पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि, हां तो इसके कब तक लगाये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इस कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में रोलर ड्राइड सपरेटा दुग्धचूर्ण बनाने के लिए दो रोलर ड्राइयर चालू हैं । स्प्रे-ड्राइड सपरेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण बनाने हेतु दूसरे प्लांट के लिए आर्डर दे दिया गया है ।

(ख) आशा है स्प्रे-ड्राइयर शरद् ऋतु 1968 तक लगा दिया जाएगा ।

(ग) रोलर-ड्राइयर की क्षमता दो मैट्रिक टन दुग्ध-चूर्ण और स्प्रे-ड्राइयर की क्षमता पांच मैट्रिक टन दुग्ध चूर्ण प्रति बीस घंटे है ।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER MINIMUM WAGES ACT

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Minimum Wages (Central Advisory Board) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. GSR. 1905 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1967, under section 30A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—240/68]

12.27½ hrs.

RE: BANK EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What about the bank employees' strike? Some statement should be made by the Deputy Prime Minister today. More than a lakh of employees had gone on strike. A statement has already been made in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. It is not proper to get up in this manner and raise these things.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has already made a statement in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : Every time he cannot get up in this manner. I know that there are several strikes; engineers are on strike and engineers are being arrested; some others are also on strike and so on..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This strike was against the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Even if the hon. Minister wants to make a statement now, he ought to have written to me earlier. He cannot make the statement now; I cannot ask him to do it either. If the hon. Member wants to raise it still, that is a different matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let the hon. Minister make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I would not allow it. Nothing will be recorded.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:**

MR. SPEAKER : He can write to me later. There are some methods to be followed for raising these issues. Everybody cannot just get up and raise these things in this manner. At least one day during this session, he should give freedom to other Members also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : **

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI (Ujjain): **

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be taken down. I am on my legs now. I know that when Shri S. M. Banerjee has risen, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, cannot afford to lose the chance. Shri S. M. Banerjee has had his say already; he has referred already to the bank employees' strike and he has said that some statement should be made.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : It is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree that it is a serious matter. But my objection is not to the matter but to the method of raising it. That is my objection. I agree the matters are serious. The engineers' strike bankmen's strike or some other factory strike—all these are important.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEÉ : Do not be angry.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of being angry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : **

** Not recorded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : **

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing that has been said will be taken down. Because there is President's rule in Haryana, West Bengal and UP, this House cannot be converted into an Assembly. These things must be done under the rules.

12.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

FOODGRAINS MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS (EXEMPTION OF CERTIFIED SEEDS) AMENDMENT ORDER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Foodgrains Movement Restrictions (Exemption of Certified Seeds) Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 303 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February 1968, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-241/68]

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS AMENDMENT) SCHEME, ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 259 in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1968, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-242/68].

[Shri S. C. Jamir]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report on the working of the Employees'. Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 for the year 1966-67. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—243/68]

(3) A copy of the Main Conclusions of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi on the 30th September, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-244/68].

12.32 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH REPORTS

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :—

(1) Fifteenth Report on Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), 1965-66 and Audit Report (Defence Services), 1967.

(2) Sixteenth Report on Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), 1965-66, and Audit Report (Defence Services), 1967 —Defence Production.

12.32½ hrs.

STATEMENT ON COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS BILL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bhagat.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस पर ऐतराज है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमने इसके बारे में ध्यान आकर्षण सूचनायें दी थीं लेकिन आपने उन्हें स्वीकार नहीं किया। अब हम प्रश्न नहीं पूछ सकते। हमें शिकायत है कि भारत सरकार को इस मामले में जो कुछ करना चाहिये वह नहीं कर रही है। या तो आप इस पर पृथक चर्चा का मौका दें।

MR. SPEAKER : Let him study the statement. I will also go through it more carefully.

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यवस्था के बारे में आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान नियम 372 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं :

"A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker, but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made".

तीसरी लोक सभा में इस नियम के बावजूद यहां पर यह परम्परा थी कि स्पष्टीकरण के तौर पर प्रश्न पूछे जाते थे। लेकिन उस के बाद समय बचाने के लिये आपने यहां पर यह प्रणाली कायम की कि जब मंत्रियों के वक्तव्य होंगे तो उस पर सवाल नहीं पूछे जायेंगे, लेकिन अगर मामला गंभीर हो तो आप या तो आधे घंटे की या एक घंटे की बहस की, जो नई प्रक्रिया है नियम 193 के तहत, उसके मुताबिक उसकी इजाजत देंगे और देते रहे हैं। साथ साथ जो हमारी ध्यान दिलाने की प्रक्रिया है, मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि उस को बिल्कुल खत्म किया जा रहा है। आज भी कोई ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव नहीं लाया गया, कल भी नहीं लाया गया था। कई कई दिन ऐसे ही जा रहे हैं। पहले यहां ऐसा इंतजाम था कि कभी कभी ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव में दस-दस और पन्द्रह पन्द्रह नाम होते थे और सब को प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया जाता था। आपने कहा कि इस तरह से काम नहीं चल पायेगा। इस लिये हमने अपने अधिकारों पर रोक लगाई कि एक ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव में पांच से अधिक नाम नहीं होंगे। अगर एकसे अधिक हस्ताक्षर होंगे तो एक की ही नोटिस मानी जायेगी। चाहे जितना महत्वपूर्ण सवाल हो, एक व्यक्ति एक से अधिक ध्यान दिलाने का मामला नहीं उठायेगा। आप देखिये कि हम ने अपने अधिकारों पर कितनी रोक लगाई है। नियम 372

के तहत जो वक्तव्य आते हैं, उन पर भी हम प्रश्न नहीं पूछेंगे, यह भी हमने मान लिया। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आप का कर्त्तव्य नहीं है कि जब सदस्यों द्वारा सार्वजनिक महत्व के प्रश्नों के ऊपर नोटिस दिये जाते हैं तब उनको कुछ सुविधा दी जाय? आपने इस व्यवस्था को मान लिया है कि सबसे पहले जिसकी नोटिस आयेगी उसको मान लिया जायेगा। अगर सदस्यों की पहले आई है तो सदस्यों की मानी जायेगी और अगर मंत्रियों ने पहले आप को सूचना दी है कि वह नियम 372 के तहत वक्तव्य देने वाले हैं, तो उनकी नोटिस मानी जायेगी।

इस मामले में हम लोगों ने सबसे पहले आप का ध्यान दिलाया और आपकी मार्फत सरकार का। लेकिन इसमें हमारे अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात हो रहा है। अगर यह ध्यान आकर्षण के रूप में आता तो कम से कम पांच सदस्यों को तो स्पष्टीकरण के तौर पर सवाल पूछने का मौका मिलता और उसमें से कई बातें निकलतीं और और बहस होती। इस लिये आप इस के बारे में व्यवस्था दीजिये ताकि आइन्दा हम लोगों को असन्तोष न हो।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I fully endorse the plea just now made by Mr. Limaye. There are two things. It was because of your guidance and in consultation with you that we agreed to curtail some of our rights, but we are very constrained to tell you that the new system which you evolved with so much hope and faith has completely failed.

This piece of legislation which has been introduced in the House of Commons, on which a Bishop of England has resigned, a former Attorney-General has found it disgraceful, and the sedate *London Times*....

MR. SPEAKER : You are going into the subject matter.

SHRI NATH PAI : My sentence even is not complete.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is a point of order, I can understand.

SHRI NATH PAI : My sentence was not heard. When Charles I went to the House of Commons, the Speaker of the House of Commons said—he was wrongly quoted, may I humbly quote it correctly for the benefit of all of us—"I have no tongue to speak". The House of Commons Speaker said he does not speak, but here the Speaker will interrupt a member.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not raising a point of order, but making a speech about what was said in the House of Commons.

SHRI NATH PAI : Not in the least. I was trying to emphasize the importance of calling attention which you have disallowed.

Now, see our predicament. You will not allow us to raise this matter which vitally concerns us. It was in that context that you have.....

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down? You have made your point clear.

SHRI NATH PAI : This was part (a). Now, part (b) of my point of order is this. Under rule 372 it is true that a Minister can make a statement, but I want you to apply your mind to this. You allow the Minister to make a statement on an important matter on which you disallow the calling attention notices. What is the remedy for us? We are prevented from asking questions, because it is a statement made by the Minister under rule 372. We are debarred, you do not allow us, I do not say deliberately, I am not accusing you of having any motive, but for reasons best known to you, you think it proper to disallow the calling attention, and having disallowed the calling attention on the same subject if the Minister is to make a statement, I plead with you that in consonance with the well-established precedent of this House, before we take up the issue as to what best to do with the calling attention, on the present issue on which the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs will be making a statement, you be pleased to allow some questions; if that is not your pleasure you give us an opportunity to

[Shri Nath Pai]

raise a debate, but let not the matter end with the statement of the Minister in this House. We are all agitated over what the House of Commons is doing under a Socialist Ministry.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि यह अलग सवाल है कि इस तरह के मामलों में हम आगे कौन सी प्रक्रिया अपनायें क्या ध्यान आकर्षण सूचनायें अधिक स्वीकार की जायें या क्या जो वक्तव्य होने वाला है उस पर आप हम को अपनी भावनायें प्रकट करने का मौका दें। मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूं कि मंत्रियों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले हर वक्तव्य पर प्रश्न करने की छूट देना आप के लिये संभव नहीं होगा क्योंकि वह सदन का बहुत समय लेगा। लेकिन अगर ध्यान आकर्षण सूचना स्वीकार कर ली जाती है तो हम इस धर्म संकट से भी बच जाते। अब वह तो स्वीकार नहीं की गई है। या तो आप इस वक्तव्य पर हमें अभी प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दें या फिर आप यह तय कर लें कि इस पर हम को छोटी सी चर्चा करने का मौका मिल जायेगा, जिस से सदन के सभी वर्ग इस सवाल पर अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकें। यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, सारे भारत के दृष्टिकोण को इस में रखना है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): You yourself indicated the seriousness of this matter. You have told us that you intend to study the substance of what he says, and then think over it. You have said so because this a subject which has already caused an international furore, and a kind of scandal appears to be sought to be prepetrated by the British House of Commons. So, this House is terribly, deeply concerned, because our own people are going to be put in jeopardy. Therefore, naturally we feel that the opportunity which we should rightly have of discussing this matter should be given to us, and therefore I confirm the appeal made to you by all these members.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my friends in this regard. This matter has been agitating everybody in this country and we must get the earliest opportunity to record our views. You in your discretion have got the prerogative and the inherent right to relax this rule....

MR. SPEAKER : I have been doing that already.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand): This matter is very important; it affects our relations with the British Government. We cannot remain indifferent to this matter. We have some questions to ask of the hon. Minister. If not now, at least in the evening we may be allowed to ask some questions.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): The calling attention notices are a safety valve for the House and you have plugged that safety valve. You are my honoured Speaker and my guru.

MR. SPEAKER : Not Guru.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : You have plugged that safety valve very badly. There are some persons who always have bad luck. I am one of them. I never have good luck so far as lotteries are concerned. I send three or four call attention notices every day but when the Lobby Assistant comes to me I begin to tremble because I know that he is bringing bad news saying that all those had been disallowed...... (*Interruptions*.)

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur): The point is this. It is our suggestion. You may accept the suggestion or not accept it.

हम ग्यारह बजे से बारह बजे तक क्वेश्चन आवर करें और बारह बजे से पांच बजे तक जो हाऊस का बिजनेस है उसको करें। पांच बजे से सात बजे तक ये जितने मैटर्ज हैं इन को डिसकस करें। हम हाउस आफ कामंज की प्रेक्टिस क्यों नहीं फालो करते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : The point is this. He has made a very useful suggestion and therefore I need not reply to that. For the last three days we did not have a call attention notice. What is the reason? We have been having a discussion every day on some important subject. Anybody can see the debates of the last three days. It may not be in the form of call attention notice. It is not as if we can discuss an important subject only in call-attention notices. Only five questions are allowed in call attention notices. But other kinds of discussions are not like that. I know that this is an important matter; people are leaving Kenya and they are facing difficulties. I could have allowed a call attention notice but then no sixth question will be permitted.

My difficulty is this. I allow two hours discussions and one hour discussions. But instead of sticking to the time-limit of two hours, Members take more time and naturally the House loses its patience. If still the House wants to continue the discussion it is a different matter but the House also gets tired at times; if may be this side or that side; the House as a whole gets tired. Therefore, now, when we allow a discussion we must confine ourselves to the time-limit: not correctly to the minute; it may be ten minutes this way or that way. But it cannot be increased by 100 per cent. For instance, now, today, I have allowed a one-hour discussion in the afternoon. I wonder how I can regulate it because all the parties must be allowed to speak. It is not only the question of the Deputy-Speaker being in the Chair. Even from now on, I am thinking how the debate could be concluded if all the parties must be given a chance within one hour. This, you must think about, not here—we should not waste our time here—but when we sit again; we must think how best it can be helped. I know you have been very obliging and you have followed the rules very well and co-operated completely, but this difficulty will arise. Within one hour, if I am to call all the parties, then it will be impossible. Therefore, we must evolve some method. Every day, we are having some discussion or the other, and I am very liberal with the Member. (*Interruption*) Order, order. I am coming to the point. I am on my legs and I am sorry I cannot allow anybody else to rise now.

The point now is whether I should allow questioning now on the statement which he was going to make. He has not yet been permitted to make it because of points of order having come in between. I we allow the questions, that means no more discussion; the one hour or two hours which are likely to be spent on a discussion usefully will be wasted. If questions are allowed, then, if Mr. Nath Pai gets up and is permitted, then automatically I have to permit Mr. D. C. Sharma, for instance, and when another hon. Member that side gets up, I will have to allow Mr. Sheo Narain and others also on this side to put questions. How can I prevent it? I want to know. How can anybody in the Chair prevent anybody getting up and asking for a clarification? It will be a waste of time. Therefore, you may just read the statement and we shall see. Already I have fixed up one or two hours today for a discussion. And the budget is coming; it cannot be postponed. We shall certainly have a discussion, and in the meanwhile, I will call for a meeting. I want your help, so as to see how this one hour and two hours could be adjusted. I want a discussion, on anything which is important. Instead of only two or three questions being put by one or two Members only, I want a larger number of Members to take part, so that some useful discussion can take place. Therefore, let us think about it and fix up some time later on, not immediately now.

Now, the statement is so big and I do not think it need be read. It runs to about 6 to 7 pages. So I would request the Minister to lay it on the Table.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT—270/68].

12. 48 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Baswant was on his legs yesterday.

श्री बसवन्त (भिवंडी) : मैं कल यह कह रहा था कि बम्बई की गोबर की खाद कुछ रियायती दरों से किसानों को अन्न उत्पादन के लिए दी जाती थी। जहां पर और उर्वरक काम में नही लाये जाते हैं वहां इसी को उर्वरक के तौर पर इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। गोबर की खाद को एक सीमित किलोमीटर तक लाने ले जाने की जो व्यवस्था थी उसको अगर खत्म कर देंगे तो यह अन्नोत्पादन को बढ़ाने के रास्ते में बाधक सिद्ध होगा। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उर्वरकों के लिए जो रियायत रखी है उसे खास तौर पर गोबर के खाद के लिए जारी रखना आवश्यक है।

मेरे साथी श्री फणि गोपाल सेन ने अनुपूरक मांगों पर बोलते हुए एक बहुत अच्छा सुझाव रखा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि देहातों में किसान गोबर की खाद को जलाने के काम में लाते हैं और इस कारण से इसका अन्नोत्पादन के लिए जो उपयोग होना चाहिए नहीं होता है। आपके पास सेकिंड ग्रेड का कोयला भी पड़ा रहता है। चूंकि उसकी मांग कम है इस वास्ते वह खानों में पड़ा रहता है। उसको रियायती दर से किसानों को रेलवे से दिया जाए ताकि गोबर के खाद की बचत हो और देश का अन्नोत्पादन बढ़े।

12. 50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस सुझाव की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं।

रेल-सेवाओं में जो कुछ सुधार किया गया है, उस की मैं सराहना करता हूं। तीसरे दर्जे की सवारियों के लिए टू-टायर और थ्री टायर में जो सुविधायें उपलब्ध की गई हैं, वे तो बहुत उचित और सराहनीय हैं, मगर उन सुविधाओं में और वृद्धि की जाये। रात्रि में शयन-यान के लिए चार रुपये का प्रसार रखा गया है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी यात्री को दो या तीन रात्रि रेल में यात्रा करनी पड़े, तो उस से पहली रात्रि के लिए चार रुपये लिये जायें और दूसरी या तीसरी रात्रि के लिए कुछ कम प्रभार लिया जाये।

तीसरे दर्जे की वातानुकूलित, एयर-कन्डीशन्ड, चेयर-कार के लिए दूसरे दर्जे का फेयर चार्ज करने का जो निर्णय लिया गया है, वह उचित है और मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं।

दूसरे दर्जे के शयन-यान के लिए प्रति-रात्रि पांच रुपये का जो प्रभार निश्चित किया गया है, वह उचित है। लेकिन प्लेटफार्म टिकट के दाम बीस पैसे नहीं करने चाहिए। उसके पुराने दाम ही रहने देने चाहिए। जो गरीब आदमी बिदाई देने के लिए स्टेशन प्लेटफार्म पर आते जाते हैं, उनके लिए यह सुविधा बहुत जरूरी है।

रेलवे प्रशासन की ओर से अलाभप्रद रेलवे शाखाओं को बन्द करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उन शाखाओं को बन्द करने से उन क्षेत्रों को हानि होगी। इस लिए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में पालियामेन्ट की एक कमेटी बनाई जाये, जो इस बात पर विचार करे कि अलाभप्रद रेलवे शाखाओं को बन्द करना उचित है या नहीं। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने पर ही इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जाये।

रेलवे प्रशासन में सूखा, बाढ़, तूफान, भूकम्प आदि देवी प्रकोपों से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में अनाज और दवाई आदि पहुंचाने के लिए कोई भाड़ा नहीं लिया है। इसके लिए मैं उसको धन्यवाद देना उचित समझता हूं।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 1960-62 की तुलना में कोयले और डीजल के व्यय में 22

करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है । मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम शाम को देखते हैं कि रेलवे-कर्मचारी बाहर कोयले का ढेर लगा देते हैं और उसमें से धुंआ निकल जाने के बाद उसको अपनी रसोई के लिए घर ले जाते हैं । इस प्रकार चोरी-छिपे जो कोयला चला जाता है, उस पर रेलवे मंत्रालय ध्यान नहीं देता है । इसी लिए इन छः सालों में कोयले के व्यय में 22 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है । इस तरफ ध्यान देना जरूरी है ।

दिवा-बंगलोर रेलवे लाइन के काम को द्रुत गति से करना जरूरी है । पांच साल में वह लाइन तीस मील तक, अर्थात् दिवा से अनवेल और आप्टा तक, बन पाई है । इंडिया के वेस्ट कोस्ट पर दो सौ मील तक कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है । देश के हित को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उस लाइन को तेजी से पूरा करना जरूरी है । यह तय कर देना चाहिए कि वह लाइन कितने साल तक मंगलौर तक पूरी कर दी जायेगी ।

महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ के जो जिले आए हैं, वे बहुत अनडेवेलेप्ड हैं । यवतमाल जिले का विकास हो रहा और वहां पर उद्योग में भी वृद्धि हो रही है । महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि यवतमाल जिले में चनाका रेलवे लाइन का सर्वेक्षण किया जाय, लेकिन अभी तक वह सर्वेक्षण नहीं हुआ है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह एक अनडेवेलेप्ड एरिया है, इस लिए वहां पर उस रेलवे लाइन के सर्वेक्षण की बहुत जरूरत है ।

सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के अधीन रेलवे के रूप में यातायात और परिवहन का जो सबसे बड़ा साधन है, अगर मंत्री महोदय देश के हित को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उसके सुधार और जनता की दिक्कतों को दूर करने की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे, तो जनता उन को धन्यवाद देगी ।

आपने मुझे समय दिया, इस के लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूं ।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत मशकूर हूं कि आप ने मुझे टाइम दिया ।

रेलवे के बारे में अगर पिछले सालों का मुकाबला इस साल से किया जाये, तो जहां 1962 में रेलवे को 24 करोड़ रुपये, 1963 में 31 करोड़ रुपये, 1964 में 42 करोड़ रुपये और 1965 में 49 करोड़ रुपये का फायदा हुआ, वहां इस साल 29 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है । यह घाटा क्यों हुआ है और कब से शुरु हुआ है ? एक मंत्री साहब आते हैं और उनके आते ही रेलवे में दुर्घटनायें होनी शुरू हो जाती हैं । दूसरे मंत्री महोदय आते हैं और उन के आते ही रेलवे में घाटा होना शुरू हो जाता है । गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से रेलवे में कुछ इम्परूवमेन्ट करने के लिए कुछ स्टेप्स लिये जाने चाहिए, लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि "मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया, ज्यों ज्यों दवा की" । रेलवे में हालात बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं ।

रेलवे में घाटा होने की सबसे पहली वजह यह है कि गुड्स का काम रेलवे से हट कर रोड्स की तरफ जाना शुरु हो गया है । कोई भी व्यापारी यह नहीं समझता है कि रेलवे में उस का माल सेफ है । रेलवे के द्वारा ले जाया गया माल ठीक हालत में नहीं पहुंचता है, पूरा नहीं पहुंचता है । इसी लिए व्यापारियों ने यह कसम खा ली है कि वे रेलवे से अपना माल नहीं भेजेंगे । इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि रेलवे की तरफ से ऐसी सहूलियतें दी जायें कि व्यापारियों को कांफिडेंस हो जाये कि रेलवे से उनका माल ठीक हालत में और ठीक जगह पर पहुंच जायेगा । आज हालत यह है कि वे समझते हैं कि रेलवे में उनका माल अनसेफ है ।

इसके अलावा पब्लिक के साथ रेलवे के अफसरान और मुलाजिमों का बर्ताव भी वैसा नहीं है, जैसा कि एक व्यापारी मेहकमे या फर्म का होना चाहिए । रेलवे एक कमर्शियल डिपार्टमेन्ट है, लेकिन उस के मुलाजिम इस ढंग से बर्ताव नहीं करते हैं, खाने को दौड़ते

[श्री सूरज भान]

हैं। अगर कोई आदमी कोई चीज बुक कराने के लिए रेलवे स्टेशन पर जाता है, तो रेलवे के एम्पलाइज उस से खाने को दौड़ते हैं। जब तक उनकी हथेली पर कुछ रख न दिया जाये, तब तक वे माल बुक नहीं करेंगे। माल किस हालत में पहुंचता है, कब पहुंचता है और कहां पहुंचता है, वह तो एक दूसरी बात है। जब कोई आदमी किसी स्टेशन पर अपना माल लेने के लिए जाता है, तो रेलवे के मुलाजिम उसको यह बतायेंगे ही नहीं कि वह आया है या नहीं। जब वह दो तीन चक्कर लगायेगा, तब उसको बताया जायेगा कि माल आ गया है। इसके बाद भी अगर वह ट्रक या कोई दूसरा ट्रांसपोर्ट लाता है, तो हो सकता है कि उसको खाली लौटना पड़े। वह बिल्टी लेकर चक्कर काटता रहता है और दो तीन दिन हैरान और परेशान होने के बाद ही उसको माल मिलता है और वह भी किसी की मुट्ठी गर्म करने के बाद। इस हालत में वह कैसे रेलवे से अपना माल भेजेगा या मंगवायेगा? इस तरह मजबूर होकर लोगों को अपना माल रोड्ज से भेजना पड़ता है।

रेलवे अफसरान का बर्ताव महज पब्लिक के साथ ही नहीं, अपने एम्पलाईज के साथ भी बिगड़ा हुआ है। अंग्रेज तो यहां से चला गया है, लेकिन अंग्रेजियत नहीं गई है। उनके दिमागों में अभी तक फिऔंन-मिजाजी मौजूद है। इस लिए एम्पलाईज और पब्लिक दोनों उनसे तंग आ गए हैं। अफसरान अपने एम्पलाईज को तंग व परेशान करते हैं और एम्पलाईज अपना गुस्सा पब्लिक पर उतारते हैं। नतीजा यह है कि रेलवे को घाटा रहता है।

मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह किसी बिजिनेस फर्म में होने वाले घाटे के लिए जिम्मेदारी फिक्स की जाती है और जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति से जवाब-तलब किया जाता है-**ही इज टेकन टु टास्क**-, वैसे ही जिस किसी रेलवे जोन में घाटा हो, उसके लिए वहां के जैनेरल मैनेजर को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाये-**ही शुड बि टेकन टु टास्क**। इसके अलावा एक कमेटी बनाई जाये, जिसमें एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के आदमी, अफसरान हों, एम्पलाईज के भी कुछ नुमायंदे हों, क्योंकि उनको पब्लिक के साथ डील करना पड़ता है और पैसेंजर्स तथा गुड्स बुक कराने वाले रेलवे के यूजर्ज भी हों। वह कमेटी इस बात पर विचार करे कि रेलवे को क्यों घाटा होता है, उस घाटे को कम करने के लिए और रेलवे सर्विसेज को इम्प्रूव करने के लिए क्या तरीके और जराये अख्त्यार किये जा सकते हैं। अगर इस तरह की कमेटी बनाई जाये और उस की सिफारिशों पर अमल किया जाये, तो हालात सुधर सकते हैं।

जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, अगर किसी रेलवे में घाटा होता है, तो वहां के जेनेरल मैनेजर को उसके लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाय। रेलवे को घाटा होने पर उस की तंख्वाह में से कटौती हो सकती है, उस की इंक्रीमेन्ट और तरक्की बन्द की जा सकती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण दो बजे जारी रखें।

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*.]

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

श्री सूरज भान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बता रहा था कि रेलवे को कैसे घाटा होता है और उसके लिए मैंने एक सुझाव भी दिया था। वह सिर्फ कमर्शियल गुड्स के मुताल्लिक था। अब मैं एक और कारण भी बताना चाहता हूं रेलवे के घाटे के कुछ और भी कारण हैं। एक कारण यह है कि रेलवे के मुहकमे में जितनी चोरी होती है शायद ही किसी और मुहकमे में होती हो। रेलवे में नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक हर आदमी रेलवे को खाने को दौड़ रहा है और

हर आदमी लूट मचाये हुए है जिस के कारण आखिर में रेलवे घाटे में रह जाती है। मैं एक दो मिसालें छोटी-छोटी देना चाहता हूं।

कुछ समय पहले का वाकया है अमृतसर रेलवे वर्कशाप के लिये 36 वैगन कोयले की गई और वह 36 की 36 वर्कशाप में नहीं पहुंची, किसी प्राइवेट कारखाने में जा कर खत्म हो गई। आज तक उसका पता नहीं लगा कि वह कहां गई। दूसरा एक रिसेंट वाकया वहां का बताता हूं। वहां पर एक कांट्रैक्टर है, वर्कशाप में से कूड़ा करकट उठाने के लिए। उसके ठेके की जो दर थी वह कभी 5 हजार से शुरू हुई थी और इस समय वह 60 हजार सालाना का ठेका है। उसमें होता यह है कि कूड़ा करकट के बीच में वह असल माल डाल देते हैं और वह उठा लेता है। जैसे फर्ज कीजिए पीतल है, जो बूरे की शकल में हो जाता है उसको जानबूझकर रेत में मिला दिया जाता है और कांट्रैक्टर उसको उठा लेता है। इत्तफाक से एक ईमानदार आदमी की वहां पर सुपरविजन के लिए पोस्टिंग हो गई। उसने डिपार्टमेन्ट को लिखा और कांट्रैक्टर को उठाने से रोक दिया। उसने कहा कि आप भी अपना हिस्सा ले लीजिए। लेकिन वह ईमानदार आदमी था। वह नहीं माना। उसने कहा कि मैं उठाने नहीं दूंगा और चेकिंग के लिए उसने उसे लेबोरेटरी में आफिसर इंचार्ज के पास भेज दिया। उनकी रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है। 31-12-67 की रिपोर्ट है। उसमें लिखा है कि उस कूड़ा करकट में 89.9 परसेंट कास्ट आयरन है।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : यह कौनसी जगह की बात है ?

श्री सूरज भान : अमृतसर रेलवे वर्कशाप। इम्प्यूरिटीज़ 10.1 परसेंट उसमें बताया है। और आखिर में लिखा है :

"This can be utilised along with other material."

उसका नतीजा तो यह होना चाहिये था कि उस ईमानदार आदमी को कुछ तरक्की मिलती, शाबाशी मिलती, लेकिन हुआ यह कि उसको और जगह बदल दिया गया और कुछ और चार्ज लगाकर उसको पनिशमेंट देना शुरू हो गया। यह ईमानदारी का इनाम उसे मिला।

उसी वर्कशाप का एक दूसरा उदाहरण मैं देता हूं। दो-तीन महीने पहले रेलवे के एक आफिसर ने उसी रेलवे वर्कशाप के एक एम्प्लायी को टेलीफोन किया कि स्क्रैप माल, यानी टूटा-फूटा माल जो होता है पीतल का या दूसरा, वह मैं खलासी भेज रहा हूं, उसके पास टैम्पो है, उसके ज़रिये भेज दीजिये। उसने इनकार किया और कहा कि मैं खलासी के हाथ नहीं भेजूंगा। उस आफिसर ने कहा कि ज़िम्मेदारी मेरी है, रसीद मैं दूंगा। आप माल भेजिये और उस बिचारे ने मजबूर होकर 1200 के० जी० पीतल जिसकी कीमत करीबन डेढ़ लाख रुपये होती है, उसके हाथ भेज दिया। उसने जाकर प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक वह किसी कबाड़ी को दे दिया। वह रसीद जो थी उसमें उसने बाकायदा आइटम-वाइज़ लिस्ट बनाई हुई थी कि इसका पहिया टूटा है या फलां चीज़ इतनी टूटी हुई है, ऐसी आइटम-वाइज़ लिस्ट उसने दस्तखत करने के लिये भेजी तो उसने वह रसीद बिना दस्तखत किये वापस कर दी और कहा कि आप यह आइटम-वाइज़ लिस्ट बनाने के बजाय यह लिख दीजिये कि 12 सौ के० जी० स्क्रैप माल है। उसने ऐसा करने से इनकार कर दिया। उसने कहा कि मैं दोबारा ऐसी लिस्ट नहीं बनाऊंगा। जो लिस्ट पहले भेजी है उसी के मुताबिक दस्तखत करना पड़ेगा। यह चक्कर चलता रहा दो-तीन दिन तक। उधर उस कबाड़ी ने दूसरी जगह माल को बेचने के लिये भेजा। इत्तफाक से जिस समय वह अड्डे पर बिकने के लिये गया एक पुलिस कांस्टेबल ने चेक कर लिया। उसने पूछा कि क्या है। उसने डर के मारे बता दिया कि इसमें पीतल है, फलां आदमी का है। चालान हुआ।

[श्री सूरज भान]

पूछताछ हुई । कबाड़ी ने बताया कि उसने रेलवे से नहीं लिया है लेकिन कुछ बताने वाले आदमी भी होते हैं उन्होंने बता दिया कि फलां जगह से आया है । उस आफिसर से पूछा गया तो उस ने अपना हिसाब पूरा रखा हुआ था। पहले से ही कुछ माल रख करके उसने 12 सौ के० जी० को पूरा कर रखा था । उसने कहा कि मेरा हिसाब किताब पूरा है, जो 12 सौ के० जी० माल आया है वह हमारे पास मौजूद है । लेकिन उसकी वेरिफिकेशन वह जो लिस्ट उसने बनाई थी बिलकुल वही थी जो कबाड़ी बेच रहा था । वह बिलकुल उससे टैली कर रहा था, एक-एक आइटम वही था जो 12 सौ के० जी० की लिस्ट उसने बनाई थी । लेकिन अब उस केस को दबाया जा रहा है । आज इसी तरह से हरएक आदमी रेलवे में खा रहा है । अगर कोई ईमानदार आदमी आ गया और उसने कोई चीज़ पकड़ी भी तो केस को दबा दिया जाता है । इस किस्म से एक नहीं हजारों केस बताये जा सकते हैं । हर वर्कशाप में रोजाना चोरी होती है । एक रिलायेबल आदमी ने मुझे बताया कि मुगलसराय से एक लाख रुपये की रोजाना चोरी होती है । कोई यक़ीन नहीं करेगा इन बातों का । सहारनपुर के आउटर सिगनल पर गुड्स ट्रेन को रोक कर पाइप और दूसरे सामान बाहर डाल दिये जाते हैं और वहां से उठा लिये जाते हैं । यह हालत है ।

इसके लिये गवर्नमेंट ने गवर्नमेंट रेलवे पुलिस मुकर्रर की है । गो कि वह स्टेट के अन्दर है लेकिन खर्चा उसका सेंटर बर्दाश्त करता है । फिर आर० पी० एफ० भी है (रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स) मैं तो उसको रेलवे पिल्फ़ेज फोर्स कहता हूं । यही काम उन्होंने लिया हुआ है । वाच एण्ड वार्ड ने भी वही काम कर रखा है । अगर इसके लिये कुछ एफेक्टिव कदम उठाये जाते हैं तो हालात सुधर सकते हैं लेकिन अभी तक तो जिसको बिठाते हैं वही हिस्सा बांट लेता है और चीज़ वहीं की वहीं रह जाती है । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर महोदय कुछ एफेक्टिव कदम उठायें और महज़ अफसरान के भरोसे न रहें । कुछ अपनी मशीनरी ऐसी बनायें, पब्लिक से सहारा लें, और ईमानदार आदमी की भी सहायता लें जिसमें कि किसी ढंग से इसको चैक किया जा सके । कम से कम चोरी से यह जो इतना घाटा हो रहा है वह तो समाप्त होना चाहिये ।

रेलवे की कुछ इन्सेन्टिव की स्कीमें हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि बहुत अच्छी स्कीमें हैं लेकिन अक्सर उनमें होता क्या है ? इन्सेन्टिव के नाम पर आउट-टर्न ज्यादा दिखाने की कोशिश की जाती है और उसमें बहुत-सी गड़बड़ें होती हैं । मैं एक मिसाल देता हूं, रेलवे पैसेंजर कोच में ऊपर चढ़ने के लिये एक दस्ता होता है, उस दस्ते को फिट करने के लिये स्क्रू लगाया जाता है, उस स्क्रू को सही तरीके से लगाया जाना चाहिये-- मैं देख रहा हूं पुनाचा साहब अभी हाउस में आये हैं, कुछ लेट आये हैं, उनके बारे में मै एक बात ज़रूर कहना चाहूंगा--

पुनाचा साहब--

तुम्हें तो बज्म में पहले से ही मौजूद होना था,
यह दुनिया क्या कहेगी, शमा परवानों के बाद आई ।

मैं इन्सेन्टिव स्कीम के बारे में कह रहा था । लेकिन एम्प्लाइज़ क्या करते हैं-- हथौड़ी ली और उस स्क्रू को ठोक कर लगा दिया, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि पैसेंजर चढ़ते वक्त दस्ता उखड़ने के कारण गिर सकते हैं । अगर उसको हथौड़ी से ही ठोकना है तो वहां पर एक कील भी लगाई जा सकती है, स्क्रू की वहां पर क्या ज़रूरत है ।

एक और मिसाल देता हूं--मेरे पास बाकायदा कोचेज़ के नम्बर्स हैं । रेलवे वर्कशाप जगाधरी में और दूसरी जगहों पर भी ऐसा होता है कि जब कोचेज़ पेन्टिंग के लिये आती हैं तो आम तौर पर कायदा यह है कि पहले उनके पुराने पेन्ट को वाश किया जाये, उसको

खुर्चा जाये या गर्म करके छुड़ाया जाये, उसके बाद नियम के मुताबिक तीन या चार कोट पेन्ट की उस पर की जायें । लेकिन उस इन्सेन्टिव स्कीम के अन्दर पहले उस पेन्ट को वाश किया जाता है, उसको छुड़ाया नहीं जाता और उसके बाद चार पेन्ट की बजाय मुश्किल से दो ही पेन्ट किये जाते हैं और नतीजा यह होता है कि दो बारिशें होती हैं और रंग सारा साफ हो जाता है । आउट-टर्न ज्यादा की जाती है, लेकिन बजाय फायदे के उससे नुक्सान होता है । मैं इन्सेन्टिव स्कीम को बुरा नहीं समझता हूं, लेकिन उसको सही तरीके से इम्प्लीमेन्ट करने के लिये ज़िम्मेदार अफसरान को ज़िम्मेदार तरीके से काम करना चाहिये, उसको ठीक ढंग से इम्प्लीमेन्ट कराना चाहिये ।

गुड्स के बारे में जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है, यह काम रेलवे मे छूटता जा रहा है, रोड्स ट्रैफिक के पास जा रहा है । इसके बारे में कुछ स्कीमें आपने चलाई हैं, जैसे कन्टेनर स्कीम है, जिसमें माल कन्टेनर में जाता है और व्यापारी उसको खुद खोलता है, यह बहुत अच्छी स्कीम है, इसको ज्यादा पोपुलराइज़ करना चाहिये । आपकी जो अच्छी चीज़ें हैं, उनको मैं एप्रेशियेट करता हूं, सिर्फ क्रिटिसाइज़ ही नहीं करता हूं, जहां पर एप्रीशियेट किया जाना चाहिये वहां एप्रीशियेट भी करता हूं । इस स्कीम को पोपुलराइज किया जाये, इससे रेलवे को फ़ायदा होगा । लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि रेलवे के हाथ में या गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में जो स्कीमें आती हैं, उनका भट्टा बैठ जाता है । मैं आपको एक और मिसाल देता हूं । कैटरिंग को ले लीजिये । पहले कान्ट्रैक्टरों के जरिये यह काम होता था और ठेकेदारों से जो रुपया मिलता था, उससे गवर्नमेंट को मुनाफा होता था । लेकिन अब रेलवे ने उस काम को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है, नतीजा क्या हो रहा है—अब क्राकरी अफसरों के घरों में जाती है, मुर्गियां अफसरों के घरों में जाती हैं और अब उसमें घाटे पर घाटा हो रहा है । अगर आप इसको ठीक ढंग से करें तो इसमें सुधार हो सकता है ।

अब मैं थोड़ा-सा स्टाफ के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । क्लास 3 और 4 एम्प्लाइज की रिक्रूटमेन्ट आपने बन्द की हुई है, लेकिन अफसर बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं । स्टाफ की कैटेगरीज़ रेलवे में इतनी हैं कि उनका नाम लेना ही मुश्किल है, 700 से ऊपर कैटेगरीज़ हैं, शायद रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब भी नहीं जानते होंगे कि कितनी कैटेगरीज़ हैं । मैं विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेन्ट की ही बात को लेता हूं । विजलेंस डिपार्टमेन्ट में एक डिप्टी जनरल मैनेजर है, जो कि जनरल मैनेजर के नैक्स्ट है, उनके बाद एसिस्टेंट विजिलेंस आफिसर्ज़, एक्ज़ीक्यूटिव विजिलेंस आफिसर्ज़, सीनियर एकाउन्ट्स आफिसर्ज़ विजिलेंस, डिस्ट्रिक्ट कन्ट्रोलर, पता नहीं कितने विजिलेंस आफिसर्ज़ हैं, नतीजा यह है कि सब के सब मिले हुए हैं, अगर पहले किसी चीज़ के लिये चार रुपये किसी से लिये जाते थे, तो अब एक रुपया विजिलेंस आफिसर के लिये लिया जाता है और इस तरह से अब पांच रुपये लिये जाते हैं । कितनी धांधली है ? रेलवे गुड्स क्लर्क की सुपरविज़न के लिये, कि उनका काम ठीक हो, उनको सहायता मिले, गाइडेंस मिले, इंस्पैक्टर्स रखे हुए हैं, उनमें कामर्शियल इंस्पैक्टर हैं, ट्रैफिक इंस्पैक्टर हैं, क्लेम्ज़ इन्स्पैक्टर्स हैं, अस्सिटेंट क्लेम्ज़ इंस्पैक्टर हैं, इस तरह से इंस्पैक्टरों की 19 कैटेगरीज़ हैं । जब एक गुड्स क्लर्क के ऊपर 19 इंस्पैक्टर हैं, तो क्या वे उसको काम करने देंगे या उसका हाथ पकड़ेंगे ? उसको काम नहीं करने दिया जाता । जहां पर क्लर्क की ज़रूरत है, वहां क्लर्क नहीं दिया जाता, क्लास 4 एम्प्लाई नहीं दिया जाता, लेकिन अफसरों को बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अफसर अकेले ही रेलवे को चलायेंगे ? मैं समझता हूं कि जनरल मैनेजर के बगैर काम चल सकता है, लेकिन कांटेवाले के बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता, मैं इन दोनों को एक ही पोज़ीशन पर इक्वेट करता हूं ।

[श्री सूरज भान]

जनरल मैनेजर अपने आपको रेलवे का हाकिम समझते हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि उनको यह बात दिमाग से निकाल देनी चाहिये। सब एक फैमिली है, उनको अपने आपको उस फैमिली का हैड समझना चाहिये, अंग्रेज़ी-वाली बात दिमाग से निकाल देनी चाहिये।

मैं किसी अफसर का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। लेकिन कुछ अफसरों का रवैया मेरे साथ भी इतना गन्दा रहा है कि मजबूरन मुझको रेलवे मिनिस्टर को चिट्ठी लिखनी पड़ी। वह कहते हैं कि टेलीफोन की बात का रेलवे में नोटिस नहीं लिया जाता, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उनको टेलीफोन किस लिये दिया जाता है, घर पर सब्जी मंगवाने के लिये उनको टेलीफोन नहीं दिया जाता। मेम्बर पार्लियामेन्ट को भी टेलीफोन इस लिये दिया जाता है कि जरूरत पड़ने पर वे उस टेलीफोन का इस्तेमाल करें, उसी तरह से अफसरों को इस लिये दिया जाता है कि वह उसका दफ्तर के काम के लिये इस्तेमाल करें, लेकिन उनके दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आती है। रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब का फर्ज है कि उनके दिमाग को थोड़ा टोन-डाउन करें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन हैं?

श्री सूरज भान : उनका नाम लेना ठीक नहीं है, रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब जानते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि वह ज़रूर ऐक्शन लेंगे।

स्टाफ की अमेनिटीज और एफिशियेन्सी के बारे में काफी कुछ कहा जाता है, स्टाफ एफिशियेन्ट नहीं है, लेकिन इसके लिये आपने उनको क्या दिया है? 37 परसेन्ट स्टाफ को आपने क्वार्टर दिये हैं, पता नहीं आपके यह आंकड़े ठीक भी हैं या नहीं, क्योंकि मैंने भी गवर्नमेन्ट के दफ्तर में काम किया है और मैं जानता हूं कि आंकड़े कैसे इकट्ठे किये जाते हैं। लेकिन अगर आपने 37 परसेन्ट को दे भी दिया है तो बाकी क्या करें? दिल्ली में सन् 1951 तक जो आदमी लगे हैं, उनको स्टाफ क्वार्टर दिया है, उसके बाद के आदमियों को क्वार्टर नहीं मिला है, दस हजार आदमियों को क्वार्टर नहीं मिला है, उनके लिये आपको बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिये। मुझे पता नहीं कि उन लोगों को हाउस रेन्ट अगर नहीं मिलता है तो उनको हाउस रेन्ट मिलना चाहिये।

मैडिकल फेसिलिटीज़ को लीजिये—हास्पिटल्ज़ की क्या हालत है? अव्वल तो वहां दवाइयां ही नहीं हैं, अगर हैं भी, तो अफसरों के लिये हैं, क्लास 3 और 4 के लिये लाल-पीला पानी है, लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि उनको वह पानी भी नहीं मिलता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहां रेलवे हास्पिटल्ज़ नहीं हैं, वहां के रेलवे एम्प्लाइज़ को, जिस तरह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के एम्प्लाइज़ को या पी० एण्ड टी० के एम्प्लाइज़ को मैडिकल रिएम्बर्समेन्ट दिया जाता है, उसी तरह से रेलवे एम्प्लाइज़ को भी मिलना चाहिये। वे अपना इलाज करायें और उस खर्च को रिएम्बर्स करा लें। जहां तक दिल्ली का ताल्लुक है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के तमाम रेलवे एम्प्लाइज़ को सी० एच० एस० की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये। मैंने इस बारे में रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखा था, कल ही मेरे पास उनका जवाब आया है कि सी० एच० एस० एग्री नहीं करती। मुझे खुशी है कि कम से कम उन्होंने इस मामले को सी० एच० एस० के साथ टेक-अप तो किया। अगर सी० एच० एस० एग्री नहीं करता है, तो आप हैल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब को इसके लिये समझाइये, इसमें सरकार को फायदा है। रेलवे डिपार्टमेन्ट अपने आंकड़ों के मुताबिक साढ़े बाइस रुपये अपने एक एम्पलाई पर खर्च करता है, जब कि सी० एच० एस० के अण्डर आ जाये, तो गवर्नमेन्ट को साढ़े छः रुपये का फायदा होगा। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि यह फेसिलिटी उनको लाजमी तौर पर मिलनी चाहिये। इसके अलावा रेलवे डाक्टरों को भी सी० एच० एस० ग्रेड मिलने चाहियें।

दो-चार बातें मैं रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में इम्प्रूवमेन्ट के लिये कहना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली डिवीजन शायद हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा

डिवीज़न है, इसको अवश्य बाइफरकेट करना चाहिये। एक बार इसके सिलसिले में आर्डर भी हुए थे, लेकिन शायद इन्टरेस्टेड आफिसर्ज़ जो दिल्ली से बाहर नहीं निकलना चाहते थे, उसको इम्पलीमेन्ट नहीं होने दिया। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जो आर्डर्ज हुए थे उसको इम्पलीमेन्ट किया जाना चाहिये। उस वक्त अम्बाला को सैप्रेट डिवीज़न बनाया गया था, अगर यह इम्पलीमेन्ट हो जाता है तो यहां पर दिल्ली में हाउसिंग एकामोडेशन ईज हो सकती है और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में भी सुधार हो सकता है। मुझे पता लगा है कि जिस वक्त रेलवे का 'मोहरी' का ऐक्सीडेन्ट हुआ था, उस वक्त एन्क्वायरी कमेटी ने कहा था कि दिल्ली डिवीज़न इतना बड़ा है, उसके बड़ा होने की वजह से यहां पर सुपरविज़न ठीक नहीं हो पाती है और एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं। अगर यह ठीक है तो मेरी बात को यह रिपोर्ट भी सब्सटैन्शियेट करती है। जब रेलवे उसके बारे में अपना डिसीज़न कर चुकी है तो उसको बाइफरकेट क्यों नहीं किया जाता।

दिल्ली से अम्बाला तक वाया करनाल सिंगल लाइन है, अगर इसको डबल कर दिया जाय तो इससे गाड़ियों के आने-जाने में तो फर्क पड़ेगा ही, लेकिन मुसाफिर भी जल्दी पहुंच सकेंगे। इसके अलावा स्ट्रैटिजिक प्वाइन्ट आफ व्यू से भी यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इस लाइन को डबल किया जाय।

कुछ ब्रान्च लाइनों के बारे में कहा गया है कि वे अनइकानामिक हैं, इस वजह से उनको तोड़ा जायेगा। अगर इस बजट को आप सोशलिस्टिक बजट बनाना चाहते हैं, तो ऐसी छोटी लाइनों में घाटा जरूर होगा, सोशलिस्टिक प्वाइन्ट आफ व्यू से कहीं न कहीं घाटा जरूर बरदाश्त करना पड़ेगा। और ये किराये की दर बढ़ाना ठीक नहीं है।

कालका से शिमला जो लाइन है, उसको तोड़ने की बात की जा रही है। इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश में भी लाइनें तोड़ने की बात की जा रही है क्योंकि उनमें घाटा है। अगर घाटा बरदाश्त नहीं करना है तो तब फिर 6 पैसे का पोस्टकार्ड भी घाटे में जाता है, क्या उसको भी आप बन्द कर देंगे? फिर सोशलिस्टिक बात कहां रह जायेगी?

आखिर में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। रेलवे जो यूनियन्स हैं उनमें दो-तीन रिकाग्नाइज्ड हैं और एक दो ऐसी भी हैं जो कि रिकाग्नाइज्ड नहीं हैं। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि **देयर शुड बी वन यूनियन इन वन ट्रेड**। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से या खुश किस्मती से रेलवे में पहले से ही एक से ज्यादा रिकाग्नाइज्ड यूनियन्स हैं और जो कि कन्डीशन्स को फुलफिल नहीं करती हैं, उनके 15 परसेन्ट मेम्बर्स नहीं हैं। लेकिन एक यूनियन ऐसी भी है जो कि अभी तक अनरिकाग्नाइज्ड है हालांकि वह सारी कन्डीशन्स को पूरा करती है, उसके पास 15 परसेन्ट मेम्बर्स भी हैं। वह कहती है कि हम सारी कन्डीशन्स को पूरा करते हैं लेकिन फिर भी उनको मजबूरन कोर्ट में जाना पड़ता है और उनको रिकग्निशन नहीं दिया जाता है। या तो सरकार इस उसूल को मान ले कि एक ट्रेड में एक ही यूनियन होगी और फिर जितनी भी यूनियन्स हों उनको डि-रिकाग्नइज कर दिया जाये और उसके बाद साल दो साल में जो यूनियन पनपे उसी को रिकग्नाइज कर दिया जाये। चाहे कोई भी यूनियन आ जाये वह ठीक से काम चलाये। लेकिन अगर एक से ज्यादा रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन्स रहती हैं तो फिर जो भी यूनियन रिकग्निशन मांगती है, उसको रिकग्निशन दिया जाना चाहिये, फिर किसी भी यूनियन के साथ सौतेली मां जैसा व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, रेलवे में 7 सौ से ऊपर कैटेगरीज हैं जो पे-कमीशन्स बैठते हैं वे रेलवे को एक डिपार्टमेन्ट समझ कर इसके ऊपर विचार करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के किसी भी डिपार्ट-

[श्री सूरज भान]

मेन्ट में इतनी कैटेगरीज़ नहीं होंगी जितनी कि रेलवे में हैं। इसलिये मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से मांग करता हूं कि रेलवे के लिये एक अलग से पे-कमीशन होना चाहिये जोकि उनके पे-स्ट्रक्चर, सर्विस कन्डीशन्स और दूसरी तमाम बातों को देख सके और आज रेलवे के कर्मचारी जो इतना ग्रोन कर रहे हैं उनकी हालात में वह सुधार कर सके। इसलिये रेलवे कमीशन अलग से होना चाहिये।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे के कुछ आफिसर्स हैं, खास तौर से रेलवे पर्सोनेल आफिसर्स, मैं समझता हूं यह बड़ी इम्पार्टेन्ट पोस्ट है। इन आफिसर्स को एक जगह पर साल, दो साल या तीन साल से ज्यादा नहीं ठहरना चाहिये क्योंकि फिर मैं समझता हूं उनके वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट्स क्रिएट हो जाते हैं। अव्वल तो मैं समझता हूं कि सारे आफिसर्स के लिये यह नियम होना चाहिये और इनके लिये तो लाज़मी तौर पर यह नियम होना ही चाहिये। इनके अलावा वह स्टाफ जोकि पर्सनल केसेज़ को डील करते हैं उनके लिये भी डेफनिटली कुछ न कुछ टेन्योर फिक्स होनी चाहिये, दो, तीन या चार साल जो भी आप रखें। साथ ही साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि जो भी नियम आप रखें वे केवल कागज़ पर ही न रह जायें बल्कि इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन भी होना चाहिये। मैं जानता हूं कि अमृतसर में कुछ अफसर तीस साल से एक स्टेशन पर ही हैं और इस तरह से उनके वेस्टेड इन्टेरेस्ट्स हो जाते हैं। इस ढंग से काम नहीं होना चाहिये, कुछ समय के बाद उनका ट्रान्सफर जरूर हो जाना चाहिये।

अभी कल स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के नुमाइन्दा, श्री लोबो प्रभु ने कहा था कि रेलवे इम्पलाइज़ को पी० टी० ओ० और दूसरे कन्सेशन्स नहीं मिलने चाहियें। मैं उनकी इस बात से इत्तफाक नहीं करता। मैं समझता हूं कि उनको पहले से ही बहुत कम एमिनिटीज़ मिली हुई हैं इसलिये इन एमिनिटीज़ को वापिस नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं तो ऐसा समझता हूं कि रेलवे के जो आफिसर्स हैं उनकी एमिनिटीज़ ज्यादा हैं और क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के कर्मचारियों की एमिनिटीज़ बहुत कम हैं, इसलिये इनको और ज्यादा एमिनिटीज़ मिलनी चाहियें।

आखिर में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दिनों बाम्बे में एलेक्ट्रिक ट्रेन्स में कई एक्सीडेन्ट्स हुए हैं। वहां पर मेरी एक मोटरमैन से बात हुई, उसने बताया कि यहां ड्राइवर की 8 घंटे की ड्यूटी होती है। जो और ड्राइवर्स होते हैं, मैं समझता हूं उनकी 6 घंटे की ड्यूटी होती है या हो सकता है 8 घंटे की ही ड्यूटी होती हो लेकिन एलेक्ट्रिक ट्रेन्स के ड्राइवर्स की ड्यूटी 8 घंटे की ही होती है। साधारण गाड़ियों में तो फायरमैन एक ही जगह दो हो सकते हैं लेकिन चूंकि ये बिजली से चलती हैं इसलिये इनको किसी की सहायता की जरूरत नहीं है। शायद किसी ने इनका हाल देखा नहीं है या वह टैक्निकल आदमी नहीं हैं इसीलिये यह बात कह दी गई कि चूंकि इनका काम बिजली से चलता है इसलिये असिस्टेंट की ज़रूरत नहीं है। लेकिन उसका जो एपरेटस है वह ऐसा है कि जिस पर हर समय ड्राइवर को अपना बायां हाथ रखना पड़ता है, ज्यों ही वह अपना हाथ उठा ले, मशीनरी स्टाप हो जाती है। इसलिये उसको बहुत ही विजिलेन्ट रहना पड़ता है और सिगनल देखना पड़ता है कि ग्रीन सिगनल है या खतरे का सिगनल है। अगर ज़रा सा भी वह ओमिट कर दे तो एक्सीडेन्ट हो सकता है। आपको देखना चाहिये कि वे किन हालात में काम करते हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि एलेक्ट्रिक ट्रेन्स के जो ड्राइवर हैं उनकी 8 घंटे की ड्यूटी जस्टीफाइड नहीं है, 8 घंटे के बजाय 6 घंटे की ही ड्यूटी उनकी होनी चाहिये।

मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूं कि आपने मुझे टाइम दिया। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब मेरी कही हुई बातों पर ध्यान देंगे और रेलवे में थोड़े बहुत इम्प्रूवमेन्ट लाकर देश की सेवा करेंगे।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो बजट इस सदन में पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं और उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं इसलिये कि सारी कठिनाइयों के बावजूद आज भी इस देश में रेलें ठीक से चल रही हैं जबकि इनको हर जगह पर हर तरह की रुकावटों का सामना करना पड़ता है ।

एक सदस्य : जो किराया बढ़ाया गया है, उसका भी समर्थन करते हैं ?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : हमारे दोस्त कह रहे हैं कि किराया बढ़ाया गया है । मैं नहीं चाहता कि किराया बढ़ाया जाये, मैं नहीं चाहता कि फ्रेट बढ़ाये जायें, मैं नहीं चाहता कि डियरनेस एलाउन्स बढ़ाए जायें, मैं नहीं चाहता कि दूसरी तरह की सुविधायें बढ़ाई जायें, मैं नहीं चाहता कि नयी लाइन्स बिछाई जायें, लेकिन अगर आप नयी लाइन्स की मांग करते हैं, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि नयी लाइन्स बिछाई जायें, कर्मचारियों का डियरनेस एलाउन्स बढ़ाया जाये, उनको दूसरी तरह की और एमिनिटीज़ दी जायें, तो मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह आवे कहां से, इसकी पूर्ति कहां से हो । माननीय सदस्य इस बात का जवाब दे दें तभी वह यह सवाल कर सकते हैं । इसलिये जो किराया बढ़ाया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन कर रहा हूं । मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान यहां पर दिया है उसके पेज 4 पर उन्होंने लिखा है कि इसलिये किराया बढ़ाया गया है, उसके ऊपर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये :

"The Pay Commission's scales having not yet stabilised, the annual increments on the time-scales have for some years been adding nearly Rs. 5 crores to the wage bill each year. The periodical increases of dearness allowance now total up to about Rs. 92 crores, the increase in this year itself being as high as Rs. 28.25 crores. Fuel prices also have been going up steadily. From the beginning of 1961-62 up to the middle of 1967, the increase in statutory prices, including cesses, was as much as Rs. 7.62 per tonne, and followed decontrol the prices have gone up by another Rs. 5 per tonne, so that the pitsmouth cost of coal has risen by nearly Rs. 13 per tonne over 1961-62 prices. The rate of sales tax on coal increased from 2 per cent to 3 per cent from 1-7-1966. There have also been successive increases in the duties and sales tax on diesel oil. On account of these factors alone, the Railways' fuel bill has risen by over Rs. 22 crores since 1961-62".

तो यह जो 28 करोड़ है और 22 करोड़ है, यह जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है, इसकी पूर्ति कहां से करें और तभी इस पब्लिक सेक्टर को चलावें या फिर इसको बन्द कर दें । अगर किसी प्रकार से आमदनी न हो और सोशलिस्ट एकोनामी के यही माने हों कि हर चीज़ में घाटा लेकर ही चलायेंगे तो फिर हम समझते हैं कि देश की जो एकोनामी है वह नहीं रह सकती है ।

दूसरी बात जिसके लिये मैं मन्त्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि उन्होंने थर्ड क्लास पैसेन्जर फेयर्स बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव किया है लेकिन साथ ही साथ :

"exempted foodgrains from the 3% increase in the supplementary charge in goods."

इसको उन्होंने कम कर दिया ।

"Newspapers and milk and fresh vegetables will be exempted from the increase so that no excuse is offered for increase in the price of these articles of necessity marketed in the cities."

इसलिये इन चीज़ों के ऊपर जिनमें कि यह वेजीटेबिल और खाद्य पदार्थ विशेषकर हैं उनके ऊपर रेलवे फ्रेट नहीं बढ़ाया है । क्योंकि ऐसा करने से फूडग्रेन्स आदि की कीमत बढ़ जाती है और लोगों को ज्यादा दाम देने पड़ते हैं । इसमें जो यह कमी हुई है उसके लिये मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं । लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

खास कर बंगाल, उड़ीसा और दूसरे प्रान्तों के लिये कम से कम मछली के ऊपर यह जिस तरीके से वेजीटेबिल के ऊपर इन्होंने फ्रेट में इन्क्रीज नहीं किया है उसी तरीके से यह मछली के ऊपर भी यह फ्रेट इनक्रीज़ न करें।

जहां तक रेलवे में लौसेज का ताल्लुक है, साधारण लौसेज के अलावा लैंग्वेज इश्यू को लेकर या अन्य इश्यूज़ को लेकर, छोटे से लेकर बड़े इश्यू तक, सभी इश्यूज़ को लेकर रेलवेज़ को जो घाटा उठाना पड़ता है, जो रेलवेज़ की क्षति होती है वह करीब-करीब हम समझते हैं कि 7-8 करोड़ से कम नहीं हुई है। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि जो टिकटलैस ट्रैवलिंग होती है उसमें पब्लिक का कोआपरेशन आज तक नहीं मिला है और यह बीमारी बढ़ती ही जा रही है। यह करीब-करीब 13 परसेंट बढ़ गई है। इसकी वजह से भी रेलवेज़ के लिये यह ज़रूरी हो गया है कि फेयर्स में कुछ थोड़ी-सी इनक्रीज़ करे और इस तरह उस घाटे को कुछ कम किया जाये।

जहां तक रेलवेज़ में चोरियों का ताल्लुक है, यहां पर लेबर लीडर भी बैठे हुए हैं और जितना रेलवेज़ का स्टाफ है, अलावा रेलवेज़ के ऊपर के अफसरान को छोड़ कर, बाकी सारे स्टाफ को यह लेबर यूनियन कंट्रोल करती है। मेरा अपना खयाल है कि हमारा 1 लाख रुपये का घाटा, 1 लाख रुपये की चोरी आपके मुगलसराय में होती है। बरौनी में जो चोरी होती है वह इसके अलावा होती है। दूसरी जगहों में अलग चोरी होती है। यह लोअर स्टाफ जिसके लिये हम सब आदमियों को हमदर्दी है इनकी साजिश से और मिली-भगत से वैगन के वैगन मुगलसराय से मिस्डाइ-रैक्ट कर दिये जाते हैं। लाखों रुपये की लागत के वैगन बीच में गायब करवा दिये जाते हैं और अभी 9-10 लाख रुपये का घाटा ऐसे हुआ है। इन चोरियों को रोकने के लिये जब तक रेलवेज को पब्लिक और लेबर का कोआपरेशन नहीं मिलेगा, जब तक रेलवे लेबर यूनियन रेलवे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के साथ पूर्ण सहयोग नहीं करेगी, मैं समझता हूं कि यह होनेवाली चोरियां बन्द नहीं होंगी।

अभी उपाध्याय जी का वहां (मुगलसराय में) मर्डर हुआ। मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब का खास तौर पर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आपका यह मुगलसराय एरिया बड़ा एक क्रिमिनल एरिया हो गया है। आपके ज़रिये जितना माल जाता है और जितनी आमदनी होती है उसके अलावा वह पैसेंजर से भी होती है। इसलिये जितना माल का प्रोटैक्शन आपको देना ज़रूरी है उससे ज्यादा प्रोटैक्शन पैसेंजर को देना ज़रूरी है। दोनों ही ज़रूरी हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उधर ध्यान दें।

मैं इस अवसर पर दो, एक बातें रेलवे मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। अभी आपकी रेलवेज़ में दो प्रकार की पुलिस काम करती है। एक जी० आर० पी० जोकि प्राविंस के ला एण्ड आर्डर से सम्बन्धित है और दूसरी फोर्स वह आपकी सेंट्रल आर्गे-नाइज़ेशन है जिसका कि नाम आर० पी० एफ० है। बहुत-सी बातें इस आर० पी० एफ० के बारे में कही जाती हैं। उन बातों में बहुत सच्चाई भी है लेकिन अगर उसमें सुधार करना चाहते हैं तो उसका एक आप सेप्रेट कैडर बनाइये। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आपका शासन अच्छे तरीके से चले तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो क्राइम्स हैं चाहे वह पैसेंजर के प्रश्न के ऊपर हों या प्रापरटी के ऊपर हों इस तरह से एक सेप्रेट कैडर बना कर डील करने से उसमें कमी हो सकती है क्योंकि अभी जितना फुल कोआपरेशन जी० आर० पी० से मिलना चाहिये उतना कोआपरेशन नहीं मिल रहा है। इस बात की भी शिकायत है कि ला एण्ड आर्डर प्राविंस का विषय होने की वजह से और दूसरे काम उनके सामने रहने की वजह से यह दिक्कतें आपके सामने आ जाती हैं और यह कठिनाई उत्पन्न हो जाती

है । इसलिये आपका आर० पी० एफ० का सैप्रेट कैडर होना चाहिये ।

आपके यहां ऐसी क्राइम्स भी होती हैं जिनका कि पता लगाना और अपराधियों को पकड़ पाना कठिन होता है । आज के आधुनिक जमाने में अपराधियों का पता लगाने के लिये इसके लिये विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षित कुत्तों को काम में लाया जा रहा है । यहां दिल्ली में भी आपने इस प्रकार से कुत्तों को ट्रेन करने का एक सेंटर खोलने का निर्णय किया था । इसके लिये आपको धन्यवाद । पर उसे खोला नहीं जा रहा है । मैं चाहूंगा कि यहां तो वह सैंटर खोला ही जाये और अन्य स्थानों में भी इस प्रकार से कुत्तों को ट्रेनिंग देने के सैंटर्स स्थापित किये जायें । हर एक रेलवे में इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । अब आदमी तो इस सम्बन्ध में गलती कर सकता है, बहक सकता है, घूस आदि लेकर अपने कर्त्तव्य में कोताही कर सकता है, आदमी क्रिमिनल से मिल सकता है लेकिन एक कुत्ता इस तरह की कोई भी बात नहीं कर सकता है और वह सच्ची लगन से अपराधियों का पता लगाने की अपनी ड्यूटी अंजाम देगा । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि यह कुत्तों को ट्रेनिंग देने का काम किया जाये । इस काम के लिये कौस्टली कुत्ते आवश्यकतानुसार बाहर से आप मंगायें बाकी यहां पर ही अपने देश के कुत्तों को इस काम की ट्रेनिंग दिलवाने की व्यवस्था करें ।

अभी मेरे से पूर्व जैसा एक वक्ता महोदय बोल रहे थे रेलवेज़ में चोरियों का कारण स्टाफ भी है, चोरी का कारण केवल क्रिमिनल ही नहीं हैं । जब तक रेलवे स्टाफ और क्रिमिनल्स आपस में मिलते नहीं हैं तब तक रेलवेज़ में चोरियां हो ही नहीं सकतीं और होती भी नहीं हैं । इन दोनों की साज़िश से ही यह चोरियां होती हैं । इसलिये यह ज़रूरी है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा डिसिप्लन आप अपने स्टाफ में लायें । यह भी जरूरी है कि इसमें आप पब्लिक कोआपरेशन, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का कोआपरेशन और लेबर यूनियन का कोआपरेशन मांगें, उनका सहयोग आप प्राप्त करें ।

कल श्री लोबोप्रभु ने बोलते हुए इस बात की मांग की कि इसमें आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० वालों को पावर्स दी जाये । मैं उनके इस सुझाव से सहमत नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि हमने देखा है कि इन आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० वालों ने काम खराब ही किया है और जहां-जहां यह हैं, वहां पर यह कागज़ को रोकने में दक्ष हैं । यह कागज़ को आगे बढ़ाने में दक्ष नहीं हैं । इसलिये मेरा मत है कि श्री लोबोप्रभु का आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० संबंधी सुझाव न माना जाये । रेलवे बोर्ड को इनके झगड़े में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये और जो खामियां रहती हैं उनको हटाने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये । उसको ठीक रास्ते पर लाने के लिये ताकि वह काम ठीक से चल सके उस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को आप इतना भारी न कर दें कि जितनी आपकी कमाई है वह सब की सब स्टाफ में ही चली जाये । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि आप श्री लोबोप्रभु का सुझाव न मानें ।

मैं रेलवे बोर्ड के एकदम ऐबालिश किये जाने के पक्ष में नहीं हूं । अलबत्ता मैं चाहता हूं कि उसमें सुधार लाया जाये । आपके जनरल मैनेजर का जो स्टाफ है जोकि आपके रेवेन्यु को डील करता है उसके खिलाफ शिकायतें हैं उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । उसमें कामयाबी हासिल करने की पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये । मेरा खयाल है कि अगर आपके ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स इस ओर ध्यान देंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें कामयाबी होकर रहेगी ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान रेलवे के उन कर्मचारियों के बारे में ले जाना चाहता हूं जोकि फोर्थ ग्रेड के कर्मचारी हैं । इनमें आपके जो आर० पी० एफ० के जवान हैं उनके लिये स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स नहीं हैं और इस कारण यह लोगों के साथ मिल कर गांवों में या शहरों

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

में रहते हैं और इस कारण यह क्रिमिनिल्स वगैरह सब से मिल जाते हैं उनमें कोई डिसिप्लन नहीं रहती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जिस तरीके से प्राविंशियल पुलिस को एमेनिटीज़ प्राप्त हैं वैसे ही इनको भी मिलनी चाहियें। अब एक मेहतर को जोकि आपके रेलवे स्टेशन पर काम करता है उसको आप ऊनी युनिफार्म देते हैं लेकिन आप अपने इन जवानों को गर्म वर्दी नहीं देते हैं। इन लोगों को भी यह वर्दी आदि की सहूलियतें व सुविधायें सुलभ की जायें। जो फैमिलीज हैं उनके लिये भी क्वार्टर्स मिलने चाहियें ताकि वह कायदे से रह सकें, उनमें डिसिप्लन रह सके और वह अच्छे तरीके से रहते हुए अपने कर्त्तव्य को मुस्तैदी से निवाह सकें।

मैं आपका ध्यान रेलवे के जो डाक्टर्स हैं उनकी ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं जिनके बारे में हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने भी कहा था। रेलवे में तीन तरह के डाक्टर्स हैं। एक तो वह जो स्पेशलिस्ट्स हैं, दूसरे वह जो एम० बी० बी० एस० हैं और तीसरे वह जो लाइसेंशिएट्स हैं। जो डाक्टर स्पेशलिस्ट्स हैं या एम० बी० बी० एस० हैं और ज्यादा पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं और अच्छी डिग्री रखते हैं, उनकी आपके विभाग के खिलाफ एक शिकायत है कि उनको वह अमेनिटीज़ नहीं मिलती हैं जो आम डाक्टरों को मिलती हैं या जैसी सी० जी० एच० एस० के डाक्टरों को मिलती हैं। आपकी टैक्निकल डिफिकल्टीज़ को मैं समझ रहा हूं, लेकिन आप उनकी एक ऐसी केटेगरी बना दीजिये जिसमें कि वह क्लास 1 की पोज़ीशन में आ जायें, भले ही उनको पांच-सात वर्षों में धीरे-धीरे करके सारी अमेनिटीज़ और पे-स्केल्स की सुविधायें मिलें या सी० जी० एच० एस० की अमेनिटीज मिलें। जो आपके रेलवे बोर्ड के आफिसर्स हैं, मेरा खयाल है कि वह इस चीज़ का खयाल नहीं करते। आपका ध्यान इस तरफ जाना चाहिये क्योंकि यह बड़े पढ़े-लिखे और अच्छी सर्विस के लोग हैं। उनको यह महसूस नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह टैक्निकल लोग हैं और उनके साथ खराब व्यवहार होता है और जो दूसरे आफिसर्स रेलवे में हैं उनके जैसी इज्ज़त उनको नहीं मिलती है। उन लोगों के मन में ऐसी बात नहीं आनी चाहिये।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान आपने जो टिकटों पर सरचार्ज लगाया है उसकी ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। आपके यहां कम से कम 20 पैसे का टिकट है। कम से कम टिकट से लेकर 5 रु० तक के टिकट पर आपने 5 पैसे का सरचार्ज लगा दिया है। जो 20 पैसे का टिकट खरीदेगा उसको भी 5 पैसा देना पड़ेगा और जो 5 रु० का टिकट खरीदने जायेगा उसको भी 5 पैसा देना पड़ेगा। अगर आपको बढ़ाना ही है तो आप 20 पैसे पर 1 पैसा बढ़ा दें या उसको छोड़ दें। मैं तो समझता हूं कि आप 1 रु० से नीचे वाले टिकटों का सरचार्ज छोड़ दें और 1 रु० से ऊपर वाले टिकटों का ग्रेडेशन कर दें।

अब आप जो थर्ड क्लास के स्लीपर बर्थ देंगे, उन पर 4 रु० चार्ज करेंगे। मान लीजिये कि कालीकट तक जानेवाले आदमी को रास्ते में तीन रातें लग जाती हैं, तो उसको 12 रु० देने पड़ेंगे। अगर आप पहली रात का 4 रु० रखते हैं तो दूसरी रात का 2 रु० रख दें और तीसरी रात को फ्री कर दें। अगर आप इस तरह से कर देंगे तो आपको रेवेन्यू का ज्यादा घाटा नहीं होगा और गरीब लोगों को सुविधा भी हो जायेगी। गरीब लोग थर्ड क्लास में चलते हैं, बाकी के लोग तो फर्स्ट क्लास, सेकेण्ड क्लास या एअर कन्डीशन्ड क्लास में चलते हैं। आपने जो फर्स्ट और सेकेन्ड क्लास का किराया बढ़ाया है उसके लिये मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन जो थर्ड क्लास में चलते हैं वह गरीब लोग होते हैं और ज्यादा दूर के आदमियों को इसमें बड़ी असुविधा होगी।

मैं क्लेम्स के बारे में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। जो भी कम्प्लेन्ट्स और

क्लेम्स होते हैं उनके डिस्पोज़ल में काफी वक्त लग जाता है। रेलवे के अधिकारी जो इतना वक्त ले लेते हैं वह नहीं लेना चाहिये क्योंकि इसमे स्टाफ भी सफर करता है और बिज़िनेस क्लास भी सफर करता है। ऐसे केसेज़ का निपटारा जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिये।

अब मैं कुछ लोकल बातों की तरफ आता हूं। छितौनी से खड्डा तक जो लाइन है, आप उसको उखाड़ने जा रहे हैं। मेहरबानी करके आप ऐसा न कीजिये। दूसरी बात यह है कि जब तक रोड ट्रांस्पोर्ट का पूरा इन्तज़ाम आप नहीं करते हैं, तब तक किसी लाइन को डिस्मैन्टल मत कीजिये, नहीं तो पैसेंजर्स को काफी तकलीफ हो जायेगी क्योंकि उनके लिये कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं रहेगा।

बेतिया मेरी कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी में पड़ता है वहां पर रिटायरिंग रूम का प्रबन्ध किया जाये।

हम चार-पांच वर्ष से कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जिस जगह पर गांधी जी ने चम्पारन में अपना काम शुरू किया था यानी भितहरवा में, वहां पर एक हाल्ट स्टेशन दिया जाये। आपको लाखों रुपयों का नुक्सान होता है और चोरी होती है। आप गांधी जी को फादर आफ दि नेशन कहते हैं लेकिन आपके लिये एक हाल्ट देना मुश्किल हो रहा है।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) कहने के लिये ही यह है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : दूसरी बात यह है कि पडरौना से मधुबनी तक 12 मील लम्बा टुकड़ा है जहां पर लगभग 40 लाख मन गन्ना होता है। अगर आप उनके बीच में एक रेलवे लाइन दे दें तो वहां पर पब्लिक सेक्टर या प्राइवेट सेक्टर की शूगर मिल हो सकती है और वहां के किसानों का काफी फायदा हो सकता है।

नारायणपुर पुल के बारे में कहते हुए मैं दो-तीन बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह है कि जहां तक डिफेन्स परपज़ का सवाल है उसके लिये आपको कहीं न कहीं से रुपया का इन्तज़ाम करना ही चाहिये। दूसरी बात यह है कि आज आपके पास एक ही लाइन गोरखपुर साइड से असम जाने के लिये है। पहले नारायणपुर हो कर लोग चले जाते थे लेकिन 40-45 वर्ष पहले वह पुल टूट गया। तो या तो आप नारायणपुर पुल को बनायें या फिर भैंसालोटन पर जहां गंडक बैराज पड़ता है जिस पर पुल बनाया जा रहा है, उधर से बगाहा को गोरखपुर से मिलाया जाये लेकिन उसके लिये आपको नेपाल सरकार से बातें करनी होंगी। जो आपकी लिटरल रोड बन रही है और यू० पी० बिहार को मिलाते हुए असम तक चली जायेगी उसके ऊपर एक पुल बनाया जाये। इसके लिये आप प्राविंशल गवर्नमेंट से बात करें और उनको तैयार करें कि जितना मिट्टी का काम है उसको वह पूरा करवा दे। अगर मिट्टी का काम पूरा हो जाये तो उसके बाद आप रेलवे लाइन वहां से निकाल दें।

मैं बगहा और आदमपुर में शैड के लिये भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि वहां पर गर्मी के दिनों में ठहरने का कोई इन्तज़ाम नहीं है। अगर वहां पर शैड बना दिये जायें तो पैसेन्जर्स को काफी सहूलियत हो जायेगी।

अन्त में मैं थर्ड क्लास पैसेन्जर्स की अमेनिटीज़ की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। थर्ड क्लास पैसेन्जर्स की अमेनिटीज़ की तरफ रेलवे कर्मचारियों का ध्यान बहुत कम है। न तो उनके डिब्बों में सफाई होती है और न उनमें पीने के पानी का कोई इन्तज़ाम है, न लाइट का कोई खयाल किया जाता है। कभी-कभी तो पूरी की पूरी गाड़ी अन्धेरे में ही चलती है। थर्ड क्लास में जो पैसेन्जर्स चलते हैं वह उतने वोकल नहीं हैं जितने कि अपर क्लास के पैसेन्जर्स, इसलिये उनकी सुविधाओं की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का और उनके स्टाफ का ध्यान अवश्य जाना चाहिये।

SHRI MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): Sir, the sleeper berth is to be charged from 1st April, whether it is two-tier or three-tier. The Railway Minister has brought about equal status to the two-tier and three-tier by charging them equally. This is Congress socialism—a socialism which does not bring equal relief for all. It is the type of socialism that brings equal burden for all! Who will be the persons most affected by this? Only southerners. By virtue of the fact that the capital of India is in the northern-most part, people from the south who come to Delhi for an interview will have to pay Rs. 8 more in the case of Tamils and Rs. 12 more in the case of Keralites.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): Mysoreans and Assamese also.

SHRI MAYAVAN : I can understand the anxiety of the minister to net as much revenue as possible to meet the deficit budget. The Congress which professes democratic socialism, socialistic pattern of society and many more things which are very little understood by the Congress people, should see that the burden, if at all there should be any, should be equally shared by every citizen. They have retained the pattern, but left the socialism to the lurch.

Regarding catering service in the trains, I wish the Railway Minister travels in a three-tier sleeper compartment to see how food is served and what quality of food is served. He will see how the food is brought without any cover, how plates containing food are first placed near the water closets and then served to the passengers. Food is served according to the convenience of the staff. Therefore, a place for keeping all the food materials should be arranged. Night meals are served at 6.30 in the evening while the evening coffee and tiffin are served at about 5.30.

I would like to inform the hon. Minister that departmental catering at railway stations requires a lot of improvement. The quality and quantity of tea served have to be improved. Even though they charge for a full cup of tea only half a cup of tea is served. I once bought a quarter litre of milk from a vendor at a station. I had with me a quarter litre empty bottle. I took the milk in it. Believe it, the bottle was just half full. I could not argue because I do not know Hindi. I consoled myself thinking that India being a growing nation the bottle also started growing when I left Delhi.

The concessional railway fare to recognised drama and dance troupes should be given. This Government which talk in season and out of season about national integration etc., should see to it that opportunities and facilities are afforded to dramatists and artistes to move in the country without any strain. Does the Railway Minister expect a Tamil drama troupe to come to North India or a Kerala Kathakali troupe come to North India paying the full fare? Simply they would not do it. Similarly, a dance troupe from Orissa or a Bengali drama troupe will not be able to go to the south.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : Bhangra from Punjab also.

SHRI MAYAVAN : The Railway Minister perhaps wants to compartmentalise culture according to regions. Being a Railway Minister he lives in a world of compartments. Therefore, these concessions should be re-introduced forthwith.

Regarding uneconomic railway lines, why should the Railways think of closing down uneconomic railway lines. When we consider the question of hardship that is likely to be caused to the people, especially the villagers of the locality, there can be no point in thinking in terms of economy in maintaining the line. Day in and day out we hear that large amounts are lost by Government as a result of mishandling and that there are many cases of infructuous expenditure. We have a series of scandals like the jeep scandal, the truck-tyre scandal, the Aminchand Pyarelal tamasha and a thousand others.

The name of Dalmiapuram should be changed as Kalligudi. The argument that there is already a station Kalligudi does not carry any conviction at all. Perhaps the Railway Minister is not aware that there are many railway stations with similar names. I hope the Railway Minister will not pave the way for another agitation.

I see no connection between the maximum fare and the cost of platform ticket. It should not be raised. Then the Minister of Civil Aviation may also think of charging the minimum air fare for admission ticket to the airports.

Goods worth lakhs of rupees are stated to be pilfered every month. When questioned by a correspondent a spokesman of the Railways is stated to have said, how can it be any news when it is a regular feature? I was really shocked to hear and read such statements in the newspapers. The fall in goods traffic is also due to various lapses on the part of the railways like pilferage, cumbersome restrictions and slow movement. Besides, goods traffic is not able to compete with the road traffic. The road traffic ply in time whereas the goods traffic of the railways go slow. Even in the case of passenger trains, people prefer travelling by buses to trains because in buses there is no over-crowding, the fare is comparatively cheap and the buses run in time. So, I see no reason for raising the fares, which is a regular feature of the railway budget. Earlier, there was a rise in railway fares at the time of decimal coinage, secondly at the time of devaluation and thirdly at the time of the aggression by Pakistan and China. Only the poor and lower class people are taxed much. Since independence the railway fares have been doubled.

There is a constitutional provision safeguarding people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Yet, in spite of that constitutional provision, the claims of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not considered in the case of appointments and promotions. The Minister should see that at least hereafter suitable instructions are issued to the officers of the railways like General Managers to implement the constitutional provisions. Now even for trivial mistakes the workers are punished deterrently. I can quote many instances to substantiate this statement.

The hon. Minister said that the State Governments should co-operate with the Centre to protect the properties of the Centre. In this connection, I would like to state that though the anti-Hindi agitation in the South by the students might have caused some damage to railways, it is neither fair nor justified to charge the DMK Government that it gave indirect support to the attacks. The railways have always been the symbols of administration. It was to the credit of the DMK Government and our Chief Minister that they saw to it that the agitation calmed down soon. Our State Minister, Shri Karunanidhi even undertook the risk of going to the place of occurrence while the agitation was on and counselled patience to the agitated crowd.

The third class passengers should be given more comfort. Now they are the worst sufferers. Over-crowding should be eliminated by putting into service more and more of passenger and express trains. The lower and middle class people are the worst sufferers of the present budget, because railways is the only mode of transport for these people. So, this budget will prove to be of great hardship to this category of people.

The increase in railway fares will give incentives to the business people to sell their goods at higher rates.

The strength of the ticket examiners should be increased in such a way that there is no chance left for ticketless travelling throughout the country. It has come to our notice that the economy drive has affected this category mostly. I fear that this will result in further losses to the railways by giving chances to ticketless travellers.

[SHRI MAYAVAN]

There is discrimination between Trainee Assistant Station Master and the Senior Station Master, so far as the advance increment of Rs. 25 is concerned. While the former is given this increment, the latter is deprived of this benefit. I suggest that senior station masters should also be considered for this benefit.

I thank you for having given me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे (पदरौना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पहले कि मैं अपने क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित चीजों की तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करूं, मैं कुछ सिद्धान्त के प्रश्न रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में उठाना चाहता हूं।

14.58 HRS.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON *in the Chair*]

वैसे मैं यह समझता हूं कि रेलवे ही एक ऐसी सर्विस है जिससे सारे देश के सभी हिस्से लाभ उठाते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि आज जब कभी भी कोई आन्दोलन होता है और रेल सम्पत्ति का जिस तरह से नाश किया जाता है, मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि वह किसी भी तरह से देश के हित में है। मैं एक चीज इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। क्या यह चीज निरंतर इसी तरह से चलती रहेगी ? क्या इसकी रोकथाम के लिए कोई उपाय नहीं होगा और केवल पार्लियामेंट में लैक्चर ही दिया जाता रहेगा ? क्या यही कहा जाता रहेगा कि बहुत नुक्सान होता है ? क्या इससे उस नुक्सान की क्षतिपूर्ति हो जाएगी ? अगर नहीं तो मेरा सुझाव है कि जहां कहीं भी और जिस किसी भी क्षेत्र में रेलवे की सम्पत्ति का नाश होता है उस क्षेत्र के लोगों से और विशेषकर उन लोगों से जो नुक्सान करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, इस नुक्सान को पूरा करने की ओर आप ध्यान दें। अगर आप जरूरी समझते हैं तो कानून में कोई संशोधन लायें, रेलवे एक्ट में संशोधन लायें ताकि यह जो चीज चल रही है इसकी रोकथाम हो सके। आज हम इस तरह के साइन बोर्ड लिखे हुए देखते हैं कि रेलवे की सम्पत्ति सारे देश की सम्पत्ति है। लेकिन आप देखें कि होता क्या है ? बहुत-से लोग बर्थ के ऊपर की चादर काट कर ले जाते हैं झोले में रख कर और लिख देते हैं कि मैं अपना हिस्सा लिये जा रहा हूं।

इस तरह की प्रवृत्तियां इस आशंका की द्योतक हैं कि क्या इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र रहेगा या नहीं। हमें इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना है। एक तरफ तो हम यह मांग करते हैं कि हमारे क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जाये और दूसरी तरफ जो रेलवे लाइनें मौजूद हैं, जो रेलें चलती हैं, हम उन का सत्यानाश कर रहे हैं। चूंकि सरकार इन घटनाओं की रोक-थाम नहीं कर रही है, इसलिए उन में कमी नहीं, बल्कि वृद्धि हो रही है। मद्रास, यू० पी० आदि सब जगह ऐसी घटनायें हुई हैं। मुझे पता नहीं है कि सरकार की रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स क्या करती है। आज देश में ला एण्ड आर्डर की जो हालत है, उस में वह किंकर्त्तव्यविमूढ़ है। इस तरह की प्रवृत्तियों और घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए सख्ती से काम लेने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक समाजवाद का सम्बन्ध है, वह एक बहुत बड़ी चीज है। मैं नहीं समझता कि केवल रेलवे के द्वारा ही समाजवाद की स्थापना होगी। समाजवाद तब आयेगा, जब देश का चतुर्मुखी विकास होगा और विषमता दूर होगी, चाहे वह विषमता व्यक्ति और व्यक्ति के बीच में हो या क्षेत्रों और प्रान्तों के बीच में हो। जब तक विषमता दूर नहीं होगी तब तक समाजवाद की कल्पना करना भी भूल होगी।

मैं यह समझता हूं कि रेलवे बोर्ड को बने रहना चाहिये, क्योंकि उस में अनुभवी लोग हैं, जो सब समस्याओं पर अच्छी तरह से विचार करते हैं। हम इस बात से भी इन्कार नहीं करते हैं कि रेलवे कामर्शल कनसर्न है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ वह केवल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ

में है, उस पर गवर्नमेंट की मानोपली, एकाधिकार है । किसी देश का विकास तभी सम्भव है, जब कि वहां पर आवागमन की आवश्यक सुविधायें उपलब्ध हों । मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा कि जो लाइनें अनइकानोमिक हैं, उनको उखाड़ दिया जायेगा । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एक तरफ़ शहरों में लाइनों को डबल किया जा रहा है और रिंग रेलवेज़ बनाई जा रही हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ बैकवर्ड, पिछड़े हुए, इलाकों में, जहां पर रेलवे लाइनों के बिना विकास सम्भव नहीं है, रेलवे लाइनों को अनइकानोमिक कह कर हटाने की बात कही जा रही है ! मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह समाजवाद की तरफ ले जाने की नीति है । मंत्री महोदय को बहुत सोच-समझ कर ऐसी बात इस हाउस में कहनी चाहिए थी ।

बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां जंगल, पहाड़ और नदियों के कारण रोडज़ आसानी से नहीं बन सकती हैं, लेकिन जहां पर रेलवे लाइन पहुंच गई है । ऐसे इलाकों में लोग बहुत दूर-दूर पर बसते हैं । चूंकि सरकार को ऐसी रेलवे लाइनों से काफी आमदनी नहीं होती है, इस लिए उन को उखाड़ दिया जाये, क्या ऐसी नीति अपना कर सरकार देश को विकास की तरफ ले जा रही है ? क्या केवल दिल्ली, बम्बई और कलकत्ता आदि बड़े शहरों का विकास करने से ही सारे हिन्दुस्तान का विकास हो जायेगा ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से नम्रतापूर्वक यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह विचार समाजवाद का द्योतक नहीं है, बल्कि इस प्रकार हम कुछ क्षेत्रों को पूरी तरह से बैकवर्ड बनाए रखना चाहते हैं, उन को अविकसित रखना चाहते हैं ।

मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । हमारे क्षेत्र में पहले बिहार और यू० पी० के बीच में बड़ी गंडक नदी पर बगहा में एक पुल था । उस से दोनों सूबे आपस में मिलते थे । लेकिन जब से वह पुल टूट गया है, तब से वह नहीं बना है । उस के बाद बड़ी गंडक की बाढ़ से वह क्षेत्र बिल्कुल उजड़-सा गया है । वहां पर इस कद्र गरीबी है कि हम उस का अनुमान नहीं कर सकते हैं । वहां पर छितौनी से खड्डा तक की रेलवे लाइन ऊंची जगह पर स्थित है, जो कि उस नदी की बाढ़ से उस क्षेत्र को बचाती है । मुझे यह जानकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि रेलवे बोर्ड के द्वारा उस लाइन को उखाड़ने का विचार हो रहा है । वैसे तो मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह साफ़ कर दिया है कि ऐसा विचार नहीं है, लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि मालूम नहीं, कब क्या हो जाये, इस लिए मैं इस हाउस में इस बात की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह रेलवे लाइन रहती है, तो जून में आने वाली बाढ़ से पहले ही उस की रिपेयर की जानी चाहिए । अगर अभी से उस की रिपेयर नहीं की गई, तो वह रेलवे लाइन खड़ी नहीं रह पायेगी, क्योंकि नदी की बाढ़ से वह अपने आप ही उखड़ जायेगी । मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह इस रेलवे लाइन की रिपेयर की व्यवस्था करें, ताकि न केवल लोगों को आवागमन की सुविधा मिलती रहे, बल्कि वह क्षेत्र बाढ़ के प्रकोप से भी बचे ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री लोबो प्रभु, के लिये मेरे दिल में बड़ी इज्जत है । एक जमाना था, जब वह यू० पी० में लेबर कमिश्नर थे । एक आफिसर के रूप में उन का बड़ा रेपुटेशन था । उन के लिए मेरे दिल में सम्मान है । मैं उन की कई स्पीचिज़ को सुन चुका हूं । उन्हें सुन कर मेरे हृदय में क्लेश हुआ है । जिस आफिसर का इतना सम्मान रहा, जो एक जमाने में लेबर कमिश्नर रहा, चूंकि अब वह इस हाउस में स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का एक मेम्बर है, इस लिए वह एन्टी लेबर बातें करे, यह शोभा की बात नहीं है ।

उन्होंने कल कहा कि रेलवेज़ में 1950-51 में पर-कैपिटा एक्सपेंडिचर 1,200 रुपये था, जो कि अब 2,000 रुपये हो गया है; इस को कर्ब करना चाहिए और डीयरनैस अलाउंस नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए । मैं यह कहना

[श्री काशी नाथ पांडे]

चाहता हूं कि क्या मजदूर यह चाहता है कि देश में महंगाई बढ़ती रहे, और उस को डीयरनेस अलाउंस मिलता रहे। क्या माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि 1950-51 की तुलना में प्राइसिज जितनी बढ़ गई हैं, उन के मुकाबले में मजदूरों को डीयरनेंस एलाउंस मिलता है, क्या उससे वे आवश्यक चीजें खरीदने की क्षमता रखते हैं ? अगर यह बात नहीं है, तो क्या उन का यह विचार कि डीयरनेस एलाउंस नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए, इस बात का सबूत नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य-मालूम नहीं कब से मजदूरों के हितों के विरुद्ध बातें करते आए हैं ? मुझे बहुत अफ़सोस के साथ यह बात कहनी पड़ती है।

आज ही माननीय सदस्य, श्री लोबो प्रभु, ने कूपर एलन कम्पनी के बारे में यह सवाल पूछा कि क्या लेबर इस बात की जिम्मेदार नहीं है कि यह फैक्टरी अनइकानोमिक हो गई है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस का क्या जवाब दिया, इस से मेरा ताल्लुक नहीं है, लेकिन मजदूरों से मेरा सम्बन्ध है और इस लिए उन की जानकारी के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कूपर एलन कम्पनी की वेजिज मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई हैं। क्या वह कह सकते हैं कि मजदूरों की वजह से कूपर एलन कम्पनी की आर्थिक दशा खराब हो गई है ? उस फैक्टरी में इतना मिसमैनेजमेंट है कि चार साल से डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का माल पड़ा है। अगर मैनेजमेंट दूरदर्शी था, अगर उस के विचार प्रगतिशील थे, तो जिस समय माल का एक्युमुलेशन होने लगा, क्या उस समय वह उचित पग नहीं उठा सकता था ? लेकिन वह प्राडक्शन बढ़ाता रहा। माननीय सदस्य, इस हाउस में केवल लेबर की चर्चा कर के मैनेजमेंट की बुराई को छिपाना चाहते हैं, यह उचित नहीं है, विशेष रूप से उस आफिसर के लिए, जिस का एक जमाने में बड़ा रेपुटेशन था।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने कुछ किराया बढ़ाया है और कुछ फ्रेट बढ़ाया है। जैसा कि श्री तिवारी ने बड़े अच्छे शब्दों में कहा है, जब हम मांग करते हैं कि अमुक क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइन डाली जाए, उस का विकास हो, तो यह निश्चित है कि रेलवे का खर्चा किराये और भाड़े से ही चलेगा। इस का और कोई तरीका नहीं है। उस खर्चे को हम ही देंगे। मिनिस्टर साहब अपनी तन्ख्वाह से तो रेलवे लाइन बिछाने और विकास के लिए पैसा नहीं दे सकते।

अगर थर्ड क्लास के पैसेंजर का किराया बढ़ता है, तो वह शिकायत नहीं करेगा, लेकिन साथ ही साथ वह आशा रखता है कि जब मैं बढ़ा हुआ किराया देता हूं, तो मुझे कुछ सुविधाएं भी मिलें। उदाहरण के लिए मैं एन० ई० रेलवे की ट्रेनों की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। हमारा यह दुर्भाग्य है कि अभी तक मीटरगेज के क्षेत्र में रहने वाला कोई रेलवे मिनिस्टर नहीं हुआ है। जितने भी मिनिस्टर आए हैं, वे सब ब्राडगेज वाले आए हैं।

श्री के० मु० पुनाचा : मैं मीटरगेज के एरिया से आता हूं।

श्री काशी नाथ पांडे : मुझे खुशी है कि श्री पुनाचा मीटरगेज के पास रहते हैं। मैं मीटरगेज की तकलीफों की ओर उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। वह गोरखपुर की तरफ जायें। वहां से कटिहार और वर्नी की तरफ जायें और वहां पर अपनी ट्रेन्ज की कन्डीशन्ज को देखें। उन में लाइट नहीं है, और सुविधायें नहीं हैं।

वैसे तो मैं मजदूरों का तरफदार हूं, लेकिन मैं मजदूरों की कुप्रवृत्तियों का समर्थन करने वाला नहीं हूं। आखिर रेलवे में चोरी कैसे होती है, उस की बदनामी कैसे होती है ? अगर हम ईमानदारी का सबूत दें, तो चोरी बन्द हो सकती है। उस में मजदूरों का भी भाग हो सकता है, जिस से हम बदनाम हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक रेलवे प्रशासन की ओर

से यह घोषणा नहीं की जाएगी कि जो व्यक्ति चोरी का क्लू बतायेगा, जो चोरी को बन्द करने का उपाय बतायेगा, जो रेलवे में विकास और सुधार का सुझाव देगा, उस को इनाम दिया जायेगा, तब न तो चोरी बन्द होगी और न ही रेलवे में सुधार होगा। अगर सरकार इस प्रकार के इनाम की घोषणा करेगी, तो ऐसे आदमी मिल जायेंग, जो इस बारे में सूचना और सुझाव देंगे।

मैं तो देख रहा हूं कि क्रिमिनल जमात आज इस देश में इतनी तेजी से बढ़ रही है, उन की फौज ज्यादा हो रही है बनिस्वत उन के जो ईमानदार हैं और जो चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर अमन चैन कायम रहे। अमन और चैन हराम होता जा रहा है क्रिमिनल और दूसरी फोर्सेज़ की वजह से और मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस में अपने को और साथ-साथ विरोधी पार्टियों को भी इस दोष से अलग नहीं करना चाहता हूं। मैं यह देखता हूं कि एक परंपरा बन गई है कि जब कहीं कोई ऐसी गलती होती है, प्रदर्शन होते हैं और सार्वजनिक सामान नष्ट किया जाता है तो हम उस को कंडेम नहीं करते बल्कि यहां पर आ कर उस को सपोर्ट करते हैं, ऐसी चीजें कहते हैं जिससे उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। इस से देश में अमन चैन नहीं रह सकता। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र न रहता तो हमारे जैसे बहुत-से गरीब इस हाउस के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते थे। एक जमाना था जब बड़े-बड़े लोग इस हाउस के मेम्बर होते थे। आज उस तरीके से, इस प्रजातांत्रिक पद्धति से हम इस हाउस के मेम्बर हुए हैं। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी भी, वह गरीब पीढ़ी भी, यहां पर अपना प्रतिनिधित्व पा सके तो यह जरूरत है कि हम यहां पर ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न करें कि जिस से प्रजातन्त्र कायम रहे। मैं विरोधी पार्टियों से भी कहना चाहता हूं, यहां मैं नाम तो नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन पडरौना में जो दो डिब्बे जलाए गए उस के पीछे एक पार्टी का हाथ था। उनके लीडर ने जा कर उन विद्यार्थियों को उभाड़ा था। उन से कहा कि तुम बुज़दिल हो, मरे हुए हो। इस तरह से हमारी वह कांस्टीट्यूऐंसी जिसमें इस तरह के कभी एजीटेशन नहीं हुए थे, उस को उभाड़ा और उन्होंने पैट्रोल से भीगे हुए रुई के और जूट के गद्दों को ले कर वह डिब्बे जला दिए। और भी एक यह अनाचार हुआ, उसका केस कोर्ट में है, एस० डी० एम० की जीप जला दी। अगर विरोधी पार्टियां इन सब चीजों के पीछे प्रोत्साहन देती हैं तो मैं उन से पूछता हूं आप चाहते क्या हैं? आखिर इस देश में कोई प्रगति होनी चाहिए या नहीं? हम गुलाम होने वाले हैं, मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि प्रजातन्त्र नहीं रहा तो कोई भी राज्य इस देश में क्यों न हो, लेकिन हमारे जैसे गरीब लोग गुलाम होंगे। इसलिए मैं इस के सख्त खिलाफ हूं जो देश के अन्दर इस तरह से अमन और शांति को खतरा पैदा किया जाता है।

दूसरी चीज़ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि एक भाई ने अभी कहा स्लीपिंग बर्थ के रिज़र्वेशन चार्जेज़ को आप ने 4 रुपये कर दिया। लेकिन उस के साथ एक अजीब किस्म का आप का दूसरा प्रोपोज़ल है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ने बढ़ाया है तो बढ़ा दीजिए पर एक रात का जो वह चार रुपये देता है, चाहे तीन रात रहना पड़े उस का चार्ज वही रहना चाहिए। उस से ज्यादा उस को नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए। इस तरह से बढ़ाने का मैं कभी समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। दूसरी चीज़ जो फ्रेट बढ़ाया है, एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि डीअरनेस कम होना चाहिए लेकिन फ्रेट और फेयर में वृद्धि का असर महंगाई पर पड़ता है। उस से चीजें महंगी पड़ती हैं। फ्रेट से तो महंगाई पर असर पड़ता ही है, महंगाई उस से बढ़ती है। साथ ही व्यक्ति को फेयर जो ज्यादा देना पड़ा तो उस की भी कास्ट पड़ जाती है, उस का परसनल एक्सपेंडीचर बढ़ जाता है। लेकिन खैर, मैं ने माना कि

[श्री काशी नाथ पांडे]

आप को विकास करना है, किराये में वृद्धि हो तो कोई बात नहीं। मगर फ्रेट में एक आपका और काम्पीटीटर है जो रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट है। आप एक बात अच्छी तरह से विचार कर लीजिए कि इस बढ़ाने से आप की और आगे की आमदमी पर तो कोई असर नहीं पड़ने वाला है। अगर नहीं पड़ने वाला है तो आप बढ़ाइए। हां देंगे। लेकिन हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि एमनिटीज़ हमें मिलें। मीटर गेज की जो हालत है उस का सुधार हो। बंगलौर की तरफ आप के मसूर में मीटर गेज है। आप का थोड़ा-सा ध्यान इधर भी हो जाय तो हमारी गोरखपुर लाइन और छपरा और बरौनी की लाइन का भी सुधार होगा।

दूसरी एक चीज में कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरे क्षेत्र में पडरौना के पास एक कटकुइयां स्टेशन है। आज कई सालों से मांग हो रही है कि वहां गुड्स रखने के लिए कोई चीज बना दी जाए। वैसे उन्होंने शेड बनाया है लेकिन शेड में कोई रखवाली नहीं हो सकती। कोई ऐसी चीज़ होनी चाहिए जिसमे कि रखवाली हो सके नहीं तो चोरी तो वैसे ही मशहूर है, उसी तरह खुला छोड़ देंगे तो कोई भी ले जायेगा। तो इस का भी कोई इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूं और उन की डिमांड का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of Railways has come forward with a deficit of Rs. 22.59 crores for the current year. He has attributed two main reasons for this big deficit. One is that the railways could not get the additional revenue on the expected additional traffic of 8½ million tonnes. On the other hand, they are now expecting a fall of about one million tonnes on this account. The second reason attributed for this deficit is that there has been an increase in the working expenses to the extent of Rs. 22.53 crores; increase in dearness allowance accounts for Rs. 10.62 crores, while the higher price of fuel amounts to Rs. 8.26 crores. The balance of Rs. 3.26 crores is on account of adjustments and some arrears and it does not amount to additional expenses.

For the year 1968-69, the hon. Minister has estimated a revenue budget showing a deficit of Rs. 27 crores, which he wants to compensate by increasing passenger fares and freight rates practically in all directions. This will yield an extra revenue of Rs. 28 crores thereby making a nominal surplus of Rs. 1 crore for 1968-69. I may quote here the hon. Minister's statement in para 23 at page 10 of his speech. He says :

> "The Railways will make an all-out effort to look for and nurse traffic in the coming years so that more traffic is secured and further diversion of high-rated traffic to other means of transport may be prevented and wherever possible even lost traffic won back to the Railways. In pursuance of the Railways policy to provide an increasingly customer-oriented service, the setting up of a Marketing and Sales organisation in each zonal Railway in recent months will, I am hoping, turn out to be fruitful. These organisations are manned by specially selected officers and charged with the responsibility of conducting market research, keeping in touch with trade and industry, ascertaining and meeting their requirements and spear-heading improvements in the Railways' service to their customers."

In this connection, I would like to place before the House and the hon. Minister of Railways a few of my submissions. I am happy that the marketing and sales organisation has been set up, but in my view, merely setting up this organisation is not going to attract the additional traffic so badly needed by the railways at this time. To make the scheme a success, a few

prerequisites are very essential. Firstly, the indentor must be assured that he will get the wagons within twenty-four hours of his demand. If that is not done, I am sure the indentor is not going to wait for an indefinite or long time, particularly when he can get his traffic or his goods moved by road transport which is easily available throughout the country. As a matter of fact, road transport is very competitive and it takes less time for the goods to reach their destination with greater speed.

Now, I come to the wagon supply position on the broad guage may be easy, as the hon. Minister has said in his speech. But it is a matter of great concern and regret that to some of the metre guage lines—I think Shri Poonacha belongs to the metre guage lines; I just now heard about it—no attention is being paid.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I do not belong. I come from that area.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Parucularly on the Western Railway, a large number of industries and traders in Saurashtra and Rajasthan are suffering on account of insufficient supply of wagons. Invariably the reason given is shortage of wagons. Sometimes it is also said that on account of shortage of engines, the loaded traffic could not be moved in time, thereby creating congestion. I would like to put a very straightforward question to my worthy friend, the hon. Minister : who is responsible for this shortage of engines and wagons? I am sure the indentor is not responsible. If anybody is responsible, it is the railways and railways alone. If they are not going to take this matter very seriously, I am sure the expected increase in revenue will not materialise.

It is a fact which cannot be denied that the shortage of wagons and engines has become a chronic disease on the metre guage section of the Western Railway. Shri Poonacha is a good doctor, I am sure, to cure this disease; but if it is not cured, I am sure the Railways are going to suffer as much as the indentors of wagons.

The setting up of the marketing and sales organisation will not bring the additional traffic. Even without it, the Western, Northern and North-Eastern Railways can earn more traffic and more revenue if they are in a position to supply sufficient wagons in time to the customers. That way, I am sure the additional revenue can be easily got. The first immediate need, therefore, is to ensure that there is an adequate stock of wagons and that the present engine shortage is removed without any delay.

I now come to the utilisation of wagons, which is a very very important point. I am sorry to say that I find a serious deterioration in this respect, particularly on the metre guage during the current year. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Table 13, page 40 of the Blue Book. A glance at the last two columns of this page which relates to wagon utilisation would indicate that the wagon kilometre per wagon day on the metre guage has come down from 59 in 1966-67 to 56.1 in 1967-68. Similarly the nett ton kilometre per wagon day also came down from 517 to 491. Whether this deterioration is due to a fall in the efficiency of the operating department or to the change in the traffic movement, I do not know, but the fact remains that both the Railways and the indentors have suffered. The Railways should, therefore, immediately improve the operational efficiency and also provide more wagons to meet the demand.

As regards engine utilisation, again I am sorry to say that there has been a very serious deterioration on the metre gauge. I had said earlier that the hon. Minister belongs to the metre guage zone. The last two columns of Table 12, p. 38 of the Blue Book shows that the engine kilometre per engine day has come down from 130 in 1966-67 to just 127 in 1967-68. To a layman like me, to this deterioration must be attributable some shortage of engines and wagons felt on metre gauge lines. It is very essential and neccesary that any shortage of wagons and engines must be removed immediately.

[Shri R. K. Birla]

15.25 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

The third point I would like to state is about co-ordination. It is very important that there should be full co-ordination between all the departments of the railways, particularly between the Marketing and Sales Organisation which has been recently set up and the activities of the operating department. All efforts of the new organisation to secure more traffic can be easily undone if the operating department fails to provide sufficient wagons or to move the loaded traffic in time.

One of the most important points is about the accumulation of wagons and severe restrictions at some points. Whenever there is some accumulation of wagons at certain points, the operating department unhesitatingly rushes to put severe restrictions on bookings and supply of wagons. Such restrictions go on not only for days, but for weeks and weeks together, with the result that the indentors do not get the wagons in time and suffer heavily in the meantime. The operating department and the marketing and sales organisation have therefore got to work hand in hand to retain whatever traffic the railways have already got and to secure additional traffic. In some cases it may be necessary for the railways to quote specially reduced rates to attract more traffic and more revenue.

Now I come to the transhipment points at various places which is also a very important point. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the desired improvement of transhipment capacity at some points is very necessary. The railway users on the Western Railway in particular, and also on the Northern Railway, have almost continuous difficulty in getting their goods moved *via* Viramgam, Sabarmati, Delhi-Sarai Rohilla and Hissar. The capacity of the railways to tranship from metre guage to broad guage and *vice versa* is totally insufficient, and I am sure that the hon. Minister has not forgotten the very serious crisis which has just taken place a short while ago in the region of Saurashtra. The thermal power stations which are considered public utility concerns were on the verge of closure on account of shortage of coal. Coal was lying at Viramgam Station, but could not be transhipped on the metre guage wagons because, it was said, there was a shortage of wagons. This shortage was, however, removed in time by the railway authorities to tranship more coal wagons, but in this process the capacity left for other goods was severely cut, and this resulted in restrictions on movement of other goods *via* this point. It is high time that the authorities took some bold steps to remove these two bottlenecks at the transhipment points I have just now stated.

The most important point which I would like to state is about economy in fuel consumption. It is a very major item of expenditure, and it should be possible to effect substantial economy on this account. Table XVII at pages 56-57 of the blue book shows that on the metre guage more fuel was consumed per thousand gross ton kilometer on both passenger and goods trains, and on the broad guage also more coal was consumed on the passenger side.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may continue on the next occasion.

15.30 HRS.

DISCUSSION RE : STATEMENT ON AGITATION BY DELHI SCHOOL TEACHERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up the dicussion under rule 193. We have just one hour. How much would the Minister require?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): About twenty minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, we have forty minutes at our disposal. I have received slips from several Mem-

bers and I shall try to accommodate as many as possible.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : 20 मिनट मिनिस्टर साहब ले लेंगे, आधा घंटा प्रस्तावक ले लेंगे तो फिर हम लोग क्या लेंगे ?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : पहले से बता दीजिए कि कितना टाइम हमको मिलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to call Mr. Gupta. He will be very brief. I should also like to request the hon. Minister to be brief and finish within 15 minutes.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): It is an important discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall give you time.... (*Interruptions.*) We have forty minutes and about twelve people want to speak. So, two or three minutes each. Let us start now. Mr. Gupta will take five minutes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, you are making history. No mover of any motion has ever taken only five minutes. I need more time.

उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने अपने 20 फरवरी के भाषण में दिल्ली के टीचर्स की स्ट्राइक के सम्बन्ध में जो तस्वीर खींची है वह ऊपर से बड़ी लुभावनी लगती है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह गलत तो है ही, साथ ही साथ बड़ी मिसलीडिंग भी है। उन्होंने यह कहा है कि अपने भाषण में कि दिल्ली के टीचर्स को पहले भी एक स्केल मिल चुका है सन् 1959 में उन्होंने कहा है कि दिल्ली के टीचर्स को मदरास, बम्बई और हिन्दुस्तान की सब स्टेट्स से ज्यादा तनख्वाह मिलती है। उन्होंने आखिर में यह भी कहा कि और सरकार के पास और अधिक पैसा हो तो और भी बढ़ा दे लेकिन पैसे की बड़ी दिक्कत है, इसलिए उन्होंने जो कुछ किया है वह बहुत किया है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके जरिए बताना चाहता हूं सदन को और दिल्ली के लोगों को कि उन्होंने अभी तक 15 लाख रुपया ज्यादा बढ़ाया है जिसका मतलब यह है कि यहां पर 30 हजार अध्यापक हैं। और एक अध्यापक को एक महीने में केवल 4 रुपया ज्यादा मिलेगा। यह है जो कि उन्होंने अध्यापकों को दिया है, उनके इतनी मेहनत करने के बाद और लगातार दो साल एजीटेशन चलाने के बाद। उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो कुछ उन्होंने दिया है उसका फायदा 30 हजार लोगों में से केवल एक हजार लोगों को मिलेगा। यह है इनकी देन जिसकी तस्वीर उन्होंने इस सदन के सामने बड़े सुन्दर तरीके से खींची है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, उन्होंने कहा कि 1959 के अन्दर एक पे-स्केल बढ़ाया गया था। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सन् 1959 में क्या हुआ। उस समय गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स का जितना भी डी० ए० था वह सभी बेसिक पे में जोड़ दिया गया और उसी की वजह से टीचर्स का भी जोड़ा गया। क्या यह पे रिवोजन का कोई तरीका है ? क्या यह पे स्केल्स का रिवोजन है ? मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं। आपने यूनिवर्सिटी टीचर्स के पे स्केल्स, आजादी मिलने के बाद आज तक, एक बार नहीं बल्कि दो बार रिवाइज किए हैं। पहले उनको 250 मिलते थे लेकिन आपने उनके 400 रु० कर दिए। लेकिन यहां पर आपने क्या किया है ? यहां पर जो एम० ए०, बी० टी० है, उसको ढाई सौ या पौने तीन सौ मिलेगा जबकि कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट यह कहती है कि यूनिवर्सिटी टीचर्स में और स्कूल टीचर्स में अगर क्वालिफिकेशन एक ही है तो कम से कम अन्तर होना चाहिए। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि यूनिवर्सिटी टीचर की पे का मिनिमम 4 सौ रु० है और वह 9 सौ रु० तक जाता है और यहां पर इन्होंने रिवाइज करने के बाद जो ग्रेड दिया है एम० ए०, बी० टी० को वह 250 या 275 और ज्यादा से ज्यादा 550 तक। वहां का टीचर तो एम० ए० भी हो सकता है लेकिन यहां पर टीचर को एम० ए०, बी० टी०, होना चाहिए या दो

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

साल का एक्स्पीरियेन्स होना चाहिए। क्वालिफिकेशन्स अच्छी होने के बाद भी आप उनको ग्रेड नहीं देते। और आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि आजादी के बाद आजतक 20 साल में इतनी महंगाई बढ़ने के बाद हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री ने केवल एक बार 4 रुपया एक महीने में एक टीचर को दिया है।

कोठारी कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है, उपाध्यक्ष जी, मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमने उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट से ज्यादा दिया है। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्री जो हिसाब लगाते हैं, उनका वह हिसाब अलग ही होता है। स्कूल और कालेज में जो हिसाब पढ़ाया जाता है उससे अलग हिसाब इस मन्त्रालय का होता है। ये कहते हैं कि जो बेसिक पे है उसके अन्दर, जितना भी डीयेरनेस और सिटी एलाउन्स है, सारे इमालुमेन्ट्स जोड़ देने चाहिएं और फिर उसके बाद वह मुकाबला करते हैं। मन्त्री महोदय ने मद्रास, कलकत्ता और बम्बई की बात भी कही। मैं कहता हूं कि आप बड़े-बड़े शहरों कि बात छोड़ दीजिए। मैं तो हरियाणा और पंजाब की बात करना चाहता हूं, मैं तो कोठारी कमीशन की बात करना चाहता हूं। कोठारी कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि मिनिमम नेशनल पे एक टीचर की कितनी होनी चाहिये। इसको उन्होंने बताया है। उसमें डीयरनेस एलाउन्स का उन्होंने ज़िक्र नहीं किया है। दिल्ली का मुकाबला आप मद्रास और कलकत्ता से नहीं कर सकते, बल्कि आपको हरियाणा और पंजाब से दिल्ली का मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा, हिमाचल प्रदेश से मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा। अगर आप समझते हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और हरियाणा के मुकाबले में दिल्ली के टीचर्स की तनख्वाह ज्यादा है, तो मैं आपको आफ़र देता हूं कि आप किसी भी हाई-कोर्ट के जज को आर्बीट्रिटर मान लीजिए। कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के चेप्टर 3 के अन्दर सारे टीचर्स की पे के बारे में ज़िक्र है। वह सारे का सारा केस उसको रेफर कर दीजिए। इसके साथ-साथ लोकल कन्डीशन्ज़ क्या हैं, उनका क्या कार्य होना चाहिये, पहले क्या था और दूसरी जगह क्या है, इन सारी बातों को जज देख लेगा। मैं प्वाइन्टेडली इस बात को कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस सारे केस को उसे रेफर कर दीजिए। अगर आप उसको आर्बीट्रिटर मानने के लिये तैयार न हों, तो मैं कहता हूं कि हमारे उपाध्यक्ष जी को ही आर्बीट्रिटर मान लीजिए और अगर इनको भी नहीं मानना चाहते, तो फिर पार्लियामेंन्ट के मैम्बरों की ही कमेटी बना दीजिए, जिसमें कि कांग्रेस के लोग भी हों और अपोजीशन के लोग भी हों। अगर इन तीनों बातों में से आप कुछ भी नहीं करना चाहते तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि आपका केस खोखला है और उसमें कोई वजन नहीं है। जो कुछ भी आप कहते हैं वह मिसलीडिंग है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने एक बात यह कही है कि इसमें फाइनेन्शल इम्पलीकेशन्ज़ हैं लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि कोई फाइनेन्शल इम्प्लीकेशन नहीं है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इनसे कहा कि हम 25 लाख रुपया देने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन हमारे मंत्री जी न तो रुपया लेते हैं और न खुद देने के लिये तैयार हैं। मैं कहता हूं यह तो आपकी ज़िम्मेदारी है, दिल्ली प्रशासन की इसमें कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। पे-स्केल्ज़ कितने हों, कहां तक बढ़ाए जाएं, यह सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट का बेबी है, इसे तो आपको ही पालना होगा। अगर आप स्वयं इनको नहीं पाल सकते, तो फिर दिल्ली एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन ने जो कहा है, वह उनको दीजिए। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने भी आपको कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं। उनके मुताबिक जो सारा फाइनेन्शल इम्पलीकेशन होता है, वह 38 लाख का होता है, जो कि रेकरिंग एक्सपेन्सेज़ हैं और 66 लाख नान-रेकरिंग एक्सपेन्सेज़ हैं। 38 लाख में से 11 लाख कारपोरेशन खर्च करेगा। और आपके हिस्से में केवल 27 लाख आयेगा।

27 लाख में से दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन 25 लाख देने के लिये तैयार है, इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं । कि आप दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की सिफारिश को क्यों नहीं मानते हैं . . .

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Teachers have been suspended, and you will not allow us this forum to speak? Should they settle it on the streets?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please keep something for other Members, and conclude.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी क्या हो रहा है कि 6000 टीचर्स या तो डिस्मिस कर दिये गये हैं या सस्पेंड कर दिये गये हैं और 250 टीचर्स जेल में हैं । लोगों को गुरुद्वारे और मंदिरों में से पकड़ा जाता है और पीटा जाता है । कोई भी सभ्य सरकार इस प्रकार का कार्य नहीं कर सकती है । मैं इस सरकार को कन्डेम करना चाहता हूं और यह मांग करता हूं कि आप ट्रेड यूनियनज़ की तरह से इन के साथ व्यवहार नहीं कर सकते । आप ताकत से इन को दबा सकते हैं क्योंकि आप की हुकूमत है, लेकिन इकानोमिकली फस्ट्रेटेड और निरुत्साहित टीचर्स से क्या आप वह अपेक्षा करेंगे कि वह उन बच्चों को जोकि कल देश के नेता होने वाले हैं, पैदा कर सकें ? ऐसा नहीं हो सकता ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आखिर में एक, दो बात कह कर खत्म करना चाहता हूं । हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर आप टीचर्स का ग्रेड रिवाइज़ करने जा रहे हैं । अब दिल्ली की तरह वह भी यूनियन टैरीटरी है । वहां पर आप उनको बढ़ी हुई तनख्वाह देना चाहते हैं । मेरी समझ में मुरारजी भाई वहां इसलिए यह बढ़ोतरी करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि वहां कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट है और वहां के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर कह चुके हैं कि हम उनको बढ़ी हुई तनख्वाह देंगे इसलिए वहां तो मुरारजी भाई ग्रेड बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन यहां पर बढ़ाने के लिए वह तैयार नहीं हैं । दिल्ली में यहां पर जनसंघ की हुकूमत है और अगर सरकार इस तरह का पोलिटिकल डिस्क्रिमनेशन करती है तो यह एक बड़ी भद्दी मिसाल होगी । कम से कम उन जैसे लायक मंत्री से इस बात की अपेक्षा नहीं होती कि वह ऐसी गलत बात करेंगे । मैं चाहूंगा कि उन के लिए मेरे मन में जो एक इज्जत की भावना है उसे ठेस न पहुंचे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो चुका है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आखिर में मैं यह कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार को रीज़न की भाषा समझनी चाहिए । श्री मुरारजी भाई से मैं इस अवसर पर अपील करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस रीजन की भाषा को समझ लें लेकिन अगर वह महज़ वाएलैंस की ही भाषा को समझने के लिए तुले हुए हैं तो मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि यह एक बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी । जहां तक मेरा ताल्लुक है मैं तो लोगों को यही कहूंगा कि आप वाएलैंस आदि मत करिये । हम स्ट्राइक के खिलाफ हैं । स्ट्राइक नहीं होनी चाहिए यह हम कहते हैं लेकिन जब उन्होंने पूछा कि यह न करें तो हम और क्या करें तो उस का मेरे पास कोई जवाब नहीं था । मजबूर होकर उनको स्ट्राइक पर जाना पड़ा है लेकिन अब भी समय है कि इस समस्या का समाधान कर लिया जाये । लेकिन अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो अपोजीशन पार्टियां सब मिल कर इस को अपने हाथ में ले लेंगी । कांग्रेस के लोग भी इस में शामिल होंगे और फिर मैं उन बच्चों को भी कहूंगा कि वह स्कूल न जायें और साथ ही इस सदन् के सारे लोग मिल कर इस सरकार का मुकाबला करें और तब उस में कांग्रेस के लोग भी होंगे और हम लोग भी उन के साथ होंगे ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मोशन इस समय हाउस के सामने बहस के लिए पेश है वह बड़ा गौरतलब

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

मामला है। अब मास्टर लोग चाहे वह दिल्ली में हों, हरियाणा में हों, पंजाब में हों, असम में हों अथवा बंगाल में हों वह हमारे देश की जान हैं, हमारे देश का दिमाग हैं। वह टीचर्स हमारे देश के नवयुवकों के कैरैक्टर को बनाने वाले हैं।

आम तौर पर देखने से मालम होगा कि मास्टरों की हालत तसल्लीबख्श नहीं है। दिल्ली में खासतौर पर खराब है वैसे देखा जाए तो आम तौर पर सारे देश में ही टीचर्स की हालत बड़ी हैबतनाक और तशवीसनाक है। यहां मैं एक चीज गवर्नमेंट से ज़रूर कहना चाहूंगा और वह यह कि या तो वह यह कमिशन आदि बैठाया न करे और अगर कमीशन वह बैठाती है तो फिर वह उस की सिफारिशों को पूरा भी किया करे। अब सरकार ने लाखों रुपया इस कमिशन के सिलसिले में लगा दिया। उस ने कोठारी कमिशन बैठाया और उस ने एक इतनी मोटी 1000 सफे की किताब लिख मारी। अब जब कमिशन अपनी सिफारिश कर चुका तो गवर्नमेंट उस कोठारी कमिशन से भागती है। मैं पूरे जोर से यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जब पब्लिक को आप प्रामिस देते हैं तो फिर इस तरह से पब्लिक को आप बिट्रे क्यों करते हैं?

मैं पूरे जोर से इस बात को कहूंगा कि महात्मा गांधी हुए, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हुए या अपने पहले के राष्ट्रपति डा० राधाकृष्णन हुए हमारे मौजूदा प्रधान डा० जाकिर हुसैन हुए या यह हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर हुए, यह सारे बड़े आदमी पहले मास्टरों के हक़ की बड़ी बात करते थे लेकिन ज्योंही वह कुर्सी पर बैठे वह कुर्सी से चिमट गए और वह मास्टरों को भूल गए। मैं यह बड़ी खुली बात कहना चाहता हूं। या तो कोई बात यह कहें नहीं और कहें तो फिर वह उसे पूरी करें। वैसे मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब से ज्यादा इस देश में मास्टरों के हित की बात और कोई नहीं समझता। आज यह विरोधी दल वाले भाई जोकि इस तरह से उन के लिए चिल्ला रहे हैं यह सब डफली बजाने वाले आदमी हैं। यह सब ऐक्सप्लाएटर्स के झुंड हैं जोकि किसी भी तरह अपना राजनैतिक स्वार्थ सिद्ध करना चाह रहे हैं और आज अभाग्यवश यह मास्टर लोग इनके हत्थे चढ़ रहे हैं जैसे कि पुलिस वाले डा० लोहिया के हाथ में चले गये थे। यह मास्टर लोग आज इन जनसंघियों और कम्युनिस्टों के हाथ में चले गये हैं जोकि इन की आड़ लेकर अपना राजनैतिक उल्लू सीधा करने की फिराक में हैं। मैं अपने उन जनसंघी भाइयों से जोकि यहां इस तरह से मास्टरों के लिए चिल्ला रहे हैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो दिल्ली में मास्टरों को सस्पेंड किया गया है यह किस ने किया है? यह उन्हीं के छोटे या बड़े भाइयों ने अर्थात् दिल्ली के जनसंघी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने मास्टरों को सस्पेंड किया है ······· (व्यवधान)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर, ऑन ए प्वाएंट ओफ आर्डर ····

श्री रणधीर सिंह : प्वाएंट ऑफ़ आर्डर क्या है? आप को मेरी बात को सुनना होगा। अभी से घबड़ा गये। कोई प्वाएंट औफ़ आर्डर नहीं है बल्कि प्वाएंट ओफ डिस्और्डर है. (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जस्ट ए मिनिट। मुझे प्वाइंट औफ़ आर्डर सुन लेने दीजिये।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना यह है कि जैसे अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 6000 टीचरों को सर्विस से डिसमिस किया तो यह सर्विसेज़ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अंडर हैं यह दिल्ली प्रशासन के अंडर नहीं हैं। माननीय सदस्य इस में पार्टी का सवाल नहीं लायें, पार्टी क्वैश्चन वह इसे न बनायें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Countering argument is no point of order.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विरोधी दल वाले थोथी शोहरत लेने वाले हैं। हम थोथी शोहरत के पीछे अलबत्ता नहीं हैं लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हमें मास्टरों से या उनके काज से हमदर्दी नहीं है। यह फौजी जवान और मास्टर लोग इस देश के यह दो सपूत हैं। अब फौजी लोग तो इन के हाथ चढ़ते नहीं लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा मास्टर लोग इन के हाथों में चढ़ गये। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पुरजोर अल्फाज में कहना चाहूंगा कि वह टीचर्स की जस्ट डिमांड्स को ऐक्सैपट करने की तरफ़ क़दम बढ़ायें क्योंकि आप आज नहीं तो कल उन की मांग को मानेंगे ही इसलिए क्यों न ग्रेस से इस काम को करें और यह जो विरोधी दल वाले इस सिचुएशन का इस्तेमाल अपने राजनैतिक स्वार्थ के लिए कर रहे हैं उसे भी रोक दें। मिनिस्टर साहब बरायेकरम वह बात न करें जैसे कि हमारे यहां मसल मशहूर है : "बकरी दूध तो देती है लेकिन मेंगनी कर देती है।"

मुझे यकीन है कि मिनिस्टर साहब उनकी जस्ट डिमांड को मानेंगे क्योंकि उनके ज़मीर में है कि मास्टर हक की बात कहते हैं लेकिन ऐसा वह किसी के दबाब से नहीं करेंगे। हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी का सोशलिज्म का नारा है और हम ने अपना ध्येय **टु सर्व दी वीक ऐंड रेज़ दी फौलेन** रक्खा है। जाहिर है कि हम गरीबों की मदद करेंगे। मास्टर लोगों का लौट देश में हर कोई जानता है कि मिजरेबुल है। टीचर्स जोकि सारे देश के कैरैक्टर को बनाते है उन को अगर आप ठीक नहीं करेंगे तो फिर नेशन का कैरैक्टर कैसे बनेगा? उन से आप बात करें। प्रैस्टिज का सवाल इसे आप मत बनाइये। उन्हें आप अपने पास बुला कर उनकी कठिनाइयां मालूम करें और उन की जायज़ बात आप मानें।

यह अकेले दिल्ली के टीचर्स का ही सवाल नहीं है। हरियाणे के टीचर्स का भी सवाल है। चौधरी शेर सिंह यहां बैठे हुए हैं उनके लिए वहां के लोगों के दिलों में इज्जत है और मैं चाहूंगा कि वह उस शानदार इनकिलाब की अहमियत को समझें। हरियाणा के मास्टरों ने एक शानदार इनकिलाब कर रक्खा है और यहां के मास्टरों का इनकिलाब अगर हरियाणा के उस इनकिलाब से मिल गया तो देश इस तूफान को रोक नहीं सकेगा। मैं पूरे जोर से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि तूफान से पहले जो एक चेतावनी प्रकट हो रही है उसको देखें और समय रहते स्थिति को बेकाबू न होने दें। अगर कहीं मास्टरों के आन्दोलन और हड़ताल आदि के साथ तालिबिल्म भी मिल गये तो फिर उस तूफान को कोई नहीं रोक सकेगा। आप इस को क्यों नहीं रोकते है ? मैं पूरे जोर के साथ गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि इन ढपली बजाने वाले लोगों के हाथ में मास्टरों को मत दो तालिबिल्मों को मत दो। इन मास्टरों को जोकि देश का बेहतरीन दिमाग है उनको इस तरह से बहकने मत दो। मेरी पुरजोर अपील है कि उनकी मांगों को पूरा किया जाए और इसके लिए उन से बातचीत की जाए और इस समस्या को सुलझाया जाए। मैं बड़ा मशकूर हूं कि मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the teachers are decidedly the most responsible section of our community. They are most sobre and also most non-violent and upon them lies the biggest responsibility of building up the fortunes of our future generation and creating in them a sense of discipline. How our future generations going to behave lies largely in the hands of our teachers. A section which is so much responsible, into the hands of which depends the creation of the future society of our country, it is unfortunate that this section has permitted itself to be reduced to the level of trade union activities of the lowest level. This is the most

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

unfortunote part of it. When we look at the behaviour of the teachers resorting to this type of strike, it is a shocking contrast to the responsibility they have towards the society. They have also chosen a time which is vulnerable, just two weeks or four weeks before the examinations, which has affected as many as 7,50,000 students in Delhi alone. And the most shocking part of it is that they have gone to the extent of inciting students from attending classes. Not only that, they have gone to the extent of inciting or preventing those teachers who wanted to attend the schools. This is a trend which must be resisted. Are we to set an example to the students of this country by the behaviour of the teachers like this, whatever be the merits or demerits of the demands of the teachers? In this context, I wish to state that even in the most civilised countries of the world, the teachers are dealt with on a different level. They are not permitted to indulge in trade union activities. At many places they are not even permitted by law to resort to strikes. America is an example for that.

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Yes, I can prove it.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Why are the teachers, who are non-violent, slandered on the floor of the House?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I am quoting from a book of McGraw-Hill Series entitled *Principles of Secondary Education*, page 486. It says :

> "Teachers must teach citizenship, but they are often not permitted to take an active part in politics by campaigning for a political party or even to be outspoken in their beliefs."

Here I want to say that these teachers were utilized or mis-utilized by the Congress Party during the elections to canvass support on behalf of the ruling party. Regarding labour organisations, the same publication says :

> "Labour activity and attempts to joint labour unions in order to protect themselves are frowned upon for teachers."

This is an example which we have to set before us and before the future generation. But the matter does not end there.

What has the Central Government and the State Government done in this direction all these years? Is it not a fact that such an important section of the society also deserves to be treated with such importance? Is it not a fact that the teachers in our country are by far the most poorest? Is it not a fact that the very fact that the poor teachers have to agitate for the redress of their grievances is the creation of the ruling party? They have created a condition that nobody in the society can take anything from the government unless they agitate for it. Therefore, the Government is definitely responsible for the conditions they have created and they must give reasonable thinking to the problem and before imposing any restrictions on the teachers not to misbehave they must create conditions in which they will be no necessity for them to agitate. Secondly, so far as this particular dispute is concerned, it is not a very important point. Possibly, both the parties have made it a prestige issue. We are living in a society and we must be practicable. We must not make it a political issue. We must sit across the table, if necessary, and devise means by which the face-saving of both the parties is assured and settle the issue.

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत की महान जनशक्ति की चेतना शिक्षक आज राजधानी में दुखी हैं। 238 शिक्षक गिरफ्तार हो चुके हैं 2156 की सेवायें टरमिनेट की गई हैं, 2789 शिक्षक सस्पेंड किये गये हैं और 6219 नये शिक्षक अप्वाइंट किये गये हैं। इन लोगों के बारे में कहा गया कि शिक्षकों का आन्दोलन उचित नहीं है। मैं आप से बतलाऊं कि कितना शांतिपूर्ण आन्दोलन शिक्षको ने दिल्ली में

किया है। 30 हजार शिक्षक संगठित हो कर शांतिपूर्ण आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। उन के बारे में आज गलत प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि शिक्षक जो हैं वह हिंसा पर उतर आये हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत है।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि कोठारी कमिशन की जो सिफारिशें हैं उन को मानना चाहिये। वे अमल में नहीं लाई गई हैं। पिछली बार श्री मल्होत्रा ने खुद कहा है कि :

"95 लाख रुपये का जो बाकी खर्चा बैठता है, दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की करीब 17 या साढ़े 16 लाख की लाइबिलटी बैठेगी। परन्तु यदि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री में यह बात रुकी हुई है तो बाकी स्टेट्स को अपने रिसोर्सेज से मीट किया जाए।"

एक जगह वह कहते हैं कि :

"जहां तक सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लार्याज के ग्रेड्स का सम्बन्ध है उनकी बहुत सी श्रेणियों को ग्रेड्स दो तीन दफा रिवाइज किये गये, परन्तु हमारे अध्यापकों के 20 साल से अब तक रिवाइज नहीं किये गये जबकि शिक्षा आयोग ने सिफारिश की है कि इन के ग्रेड्स रिवाइज होने चाहिये।"

लेकिन हैरानी की बात है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के एक नोट में कहा गया है कि :

"दिल्ली के अध्यापकों के लिए पिछले वर्षों में यह तीसरा परिशोधन है जब कि अन्य केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के अभी तक दो ही वेतन परिशोधन हुए हैं।

2. दिल्ली के अध्यापकों कि वेतनक्रम पहले ही शिक्षा आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तावित वेतनक्रमों से अधिक थे, अब और भी अधिक हो गये हैं।"

यह दो बातें हैं (**व्यवधान**) फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर के घर जन संघी ले गये उन्हें हड़ताल कराने के लिये। पहले हड़ताल करा दी और उसके बाद मझधार में छोड़ दिया शिक्षकों को। (**व्यवधान**) जन संघ के कौंसिलर वहां मौजूद थे।

मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षकों को जो हथकड़ी पहनाई गई है वह उन के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। यह बहुत गलत है। किस ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने कहा है कि उन को बर्खास्त किया जाये। उन की मांगे जायज हैं, उन की लड़ाई शांतिपूर्ण है। (**व्यवधान**) मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन को मझधार में छोड़ कर गलत जगह पर पहुंचा दिया गया है। लेकिन उन की मांगें पूरी होंगी क्योंकि वह शांतिपूर्ण हड़ताल कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some who were teachers and who are represented here. I would like to give everybody a chance but would restrict it to three minutes only for each. Professor Mukerjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): I shall speak telegraphically.

33,0000 teachers are on strike. They are supported by college and university teachers also. The Minister himself is a former teacher. He knows that teachers prefer quiet ways. They are not congenitaly perverse. They are carrying on a dignified movement. So many of them are languishing in jail and receiving very bad treatment: So many of them are being victimised. So many of them are facing repression all along the line. This is what is happening.

It is a good thing that my hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, moved it because if the Jana Sangha, which is in charge of the Delhi Administration, and the Central Government, which has the last say in this matter, sit down together and try in a co-ordinated manner to settle this question, certainly it could be done.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We are prepared to do it.

16 HRS.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I would like to ask the Education Minister to remember that he was himself a member of the Kothari Commission and what

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the Kothari Commission has recommended is only in regard to the minimum salary. The Kothari Commission has also expressed a desire that more ought to be paid with reference to local conditions and also with reference to the scales of pay in comparable occupations under Government services in those States. Delhi teachers have special qualifications and have to deal with a very special kind of pupils and are living in a city which is very difficult on account of transport and the cost of living being so very high. I have no time to go into all those details. Delhi teachers do have to have more additional qualifications for getting jobs which are to be secured more easily elsewhere—I do not have the time to refer to the scales prevalent in Haryana and Himachal Pradesh; my hon. friend has already referred to that—and, therefore, there is no ground whatsoever for the Minister to come forward and say that Delhi teachers are getting more than what they should get.

They have been very patient; they have been very dignified and they are fighting today in a manner which should evoke the admiration of everybody. I wish the Education Minister to respond in his own spirit. He should pull his weight in the Cabinet and he should not behave like the Home Minister who has said that law and order should be of paramount consideration—that has been reported in the papers—in regard to teachers. The law and order matter should not be paramount here. He should have the quality of sympathy and imagination. That is his duty and that is his responsibility.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member from that side said that there has been no strike in U.S.A. I submit respectfully that three or four years ago, there was a strike of all the teachers in New York. I do not know how many of them were there....

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: That is illegal.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: In Ireland, the teachers went on strike and paraded the streets of Dublin for six months to have their salaries raised. I do not know from where my hon. friend has got the information.

Sir. I wish to submit very respectfully that the teachers' cause, as I understand it, is above party politics. It is not my cause; it is not Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's cause. It is the nation's cause. Anyone who betrays the teachers is betraying the nation. He is not only trying to jeopardise the present generation of students but he is also trying to put to risk the future generation of students and he is trying to build up a citizenship based on fear, cowardice, incompetence and what not. Therefore, I say, the teachers' cause should be the paramount cause in this country.

I want to pay my humble tribute to the teachers of Delhi for conducting themselves in the most decent, in the most gentlemanly behaviour and in the most dignified manner. If anybody says that they have done wrong, I think, that man should be punished. The Director of Education should be dismissed straightway. It is he who is responsible for the harassment to the teachers.

I want to say that the hon. Education Minister has done his best but that best has not gone very far. I am afraid this type of agitation may spread to Punjab, Haryana and all over India. Therefore, I request him, as a former teacher, to call a meeting, a joint council, of teachers and discuss with them the problem.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर बहुत सी बातें जो शिक्षकों के बारे में कही गई हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि उन बातों को कह कर शिक्षकों के प्रति अन्याय किया गया है। यह ठीक नहीं है। उन्होंने स्ट्राइक की इसलिये हम उनको गालियां दें यह उचित नहीं है। यह कहा गया है कि उनको स्ट्राइक नहीं करनी चाहिये थी। यह मैं भी मानता हूं। लेकिन शिक्षकों के प्रति हकूमत की जो जिम्मेवारी है उस जिम्मेवारी को उसे भी निभाना चाहिये था। अपनी जिम्मेवारी को हकूमत निभाती नहीं है और उलटे

शिक्षकों को दोष दिया जाता है कि उन्होंने यह गलती की है। इस आधार पर उनको गाली दी जाए इसको मैं कबूल नहीं करूंगा।

सवाल यह है कि कोठारी कमिशन ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उन सिफारिशों को हम यहां लागू कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि यहां के शिक्षकों को अगर स्ट्राइक पर जाने के लिए मजबूर किया है किसी ने तो दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और कांग्रेस दोनों ने किया है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : गलत है।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मैं आपको बता सकता हूं। जिन के हाथों में दिल्ली की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है अगर वे केन्द्र को यह कहते कि अगर आप यह काम नहीं करेंगे तो इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को हम नहीं चलायेंगे या स्कूल हम नहीं चला पायेंगे तो क्या आपका खयाल यह है कि मोरारजी भाई इसको मानने से मना करते? दोनों को साथ बैठना चाहिये था और मोरारजी भाई को मनवाना चाहिये था। फिर देखते कि कैसे नहीं मानते। जब उनकी उचित मांगों को माना नहीं जाता है तो शिक्षक क्या करें?

यहां पर अमरीका की बातें बताई जाती हैं। वहां का सब कुछ बताया जाता है। लेकिन कहां अमरीका और कहां भारत। लेकिन आप देखें कि अमरीका से प्रो० गैलब्रेथ यहां आए थे और जाते समय वह क्या कह गए हैं। जाती बार वह यह कह गए हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग अगर यह सीख लें कि आदमी के ऊपर ज्यादा खर्च हो बनिस्वत बिल्डिंग्ज़ वगैरह जो हम बनाते हैं तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

आप देखें कि कोठारी कमिशन ने लिखा क्या है। उन्होंने जो कुछ लिखा है वह कोई गैर जिम्मेदारी की भावना से नहीं लिखा है। उन्होंने रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :

"The future of education and consequently of the nation is at stake and the price must be paid. We believe that we can and should find the funds needed."

फंड्ज तो मिलने चाहियें। अब फंड्ज़ कहां से मिल सकते हैं इसका रास्ता मैं आपको बतलाता हूं। एक रचनात्मक सुझाव मैं देना चाहता हूं। जहां तक इस रिपोर्ट के दसवे चैप्टर का सम्बन्ध है, हकूमत का कहना यह है कि हमारे पास पैसे नहीं है इसलिये हम उनको दे नहीं सकते हैं। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि शिक्षक और आप बैठ जायें और एक आर्बिट्रेटर आप मुकर्रर कर लें। वहां इसके ऊपर विचार हो कि हमारे पास क्या फंड्ज़ हैं। सब बातों को मद्देनजर वहां रखा जाए और पता लगाया जाए कि दिल्ली के शिक्षकों को हम ज्यादा दे सकते हैं या नहीं दे सकते हैं और वहां पर इसका निर्णय कर लिया जाए। अगर आर्बिट्रेटर देने के लिए कह देता है तो हम लोगों को उसके निर्णय को मान लेना चाहिये। अगर सरकार नहीं देती है तो मैं कहूंगा कि मोरारजी देसाई साहब का सब लोगों को मिल कर घेराव करना चाहिये।

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN (Tiruttani) : It has become most unfortunate in this country that the rights and demands, however much genuine they are and from whichever section of the population they come from, are to be recognised or conceded only after a strike. This is the situation that has been created by the ruling Party by ruling over the country for the past so many years. It is more unfortunate that teachers who are in a sacred profession and who are esteemed by every section of the people and who are people who mould the future generations are made to strike, and particularly at Delhi, the headquarters of the Central Government. It is for the Government and the people concerned to sit together across the table and solve the issues.

I understand that thousands of teachers have been suspended. It is most unfortunate that in place of the suspended teachers, some volunteers of some political parties are being trained

[Shri S. K. Sambandhan]

to handle the classes. Teaching is not an industry or any such thing. I can understand that for the purpose of defence for the immediate necessity some temporary recruits could be taken. But teaching is not such a profession. After all, the students can afford to wait for one week or even two weeks if necessary. So. I do not see why temporary recruitment should be made. It is for Government to come forward and see that the recruitment of volunteers of certain political parties to handle classes is stopped forthwith because that will lead to grave dangers. I warn this Government of that.

Once again. I want the Government and the people concerned to sit together and discuss the matter. For everything we have talks. We have peace talks...

AN HON. MEMBER: Even with the Naga hostiles.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : For anything and everything we have talks across the table. I believe that the teachers' case can also be settled across the table if only Government and the other people concerned take proper steps.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri J. B. Kripalani. He may just put one question only.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : I would take only one minute. I do not understand why Government appoint committees or commissions without calculating the resources that they have at their disposal. I would request the Congressmen to put some wisdom in the brains of their Government that when they appoint a committee or a commission they are bound by their recommendations just as we are bound by the recommendations of the tribunal on Kutch. If they have no desire to carry them out, let them not appoint committees and commissions for any increased payments.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chiryainkil) : I find from the discussion that has gone on here that the matter is settled almost. The members from the other side also appreciate the teachers' strike and they are keen to settle this issue.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN (Visakhapatanam) : The elections are coming.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : The teachers have been divided into different sections. One section of teachers is controlled by the Delhi Administration. Another section is controlled by the Government of India, this, that and the other. A third section is controlled by the New Delhi Administration....

AN HON. MEMBER : None by the Government.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : I do not think so.

Since these teachers are divided into three compartments and they are controlled by these three sections of administrators, there is no coordination between them. So. I feel, as someone has suggested, that if these three sets of people who are now at the helm of affairs sit together and discuss the matter, it can be easily settled.

Regarding the teachers' movement now, we find that the Government of India are adopting repressive measures. The hon. Minister of Education has himself come from the teachers' movement, and he should not have allowed this kind of repressive measures against the teachers ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member should conclude. Otherwise, the hon. Minister will not be able to reply. I have to adjourn the House at 4.30 p.m.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Now, the poor teachers who are on strike have become the victims of the two sets of people in power, the Jan Sangh people in the Delhi Administration and the Congress people at the Centre. It is because of this play of politics that the demands of teachers have become difficult to solve.

So it is better to settle this issue very soon without escalating it further.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : I understand the Minister's difficulties on the question of resources. But I would like to ask why, if he is not able to give actual cash, he has not made any attempt at all even to provide the teachers with amenities like housing, medical facilities and such other things. In factories, even unskilled labour of the lowest cadre is given these things. When they are giving a salary of Rs. 120 or 150, which you would not pay even to your lowest paid servant, what can Government, if it cannot provide actual cash relief, do to provide the teachers with other reliefs by way of amenities of the kind I have mentioned?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इतनी शीघ्रता में जैसे आप गाड़ी ले चलना चाहते हैं इस गंभीर समस्या पर गंभीरता के साथ कुछ कहना कठिन है। केवल दो प्रश्न आप के माध्यम से इसलिए मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं। बहुत दिनों के बाद देश को यह सौभाग्य मिला है जो शिक्षा मंत्रालय कुछ ऐसे व्यक्तियों के हाथ में आया है जिन का शिक्षा के साथ कुछ संपर्क रहा है। पिछले संसद् के अधिवेशन में जब शिक्षकों की ओर से दिल्ली में इसी प्रकार की आवाज उठी थी, तब एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव का उत्तर देते हुए शिक्षा मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि अध्यापकों की समस्या पर मैं सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करूंगा। उस समय भी मैं ने यह कहा था कि सहानुभूति शब्द से अगर अध्यापकों का और उन के बच्चों का पेट भर जाता हो तो यह शब्द उन के लिए पर्याप्त रहेगा। उसके बाद शिक्षा मंत्री ने अध्यापकों के प्रतिनिधियों की और कुछ संसद् के सदस्यों की भी एक बैठक बुलायी। मेरा सौभाग्य या दुर्भाग्य समझिये कि उस में मैं भी उपस्थित था। उस में यह निश्चय किया गया कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकारी और अध्यापकों के प्रतिनिधि दोनों मिल कर के बैठेंगे। अध्यापक सरकार की स्थिति को समझेंगे और सरकार अपनी स्थिति अध्यापकों को समझायेगी। उस के बाद किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचेंगे।

पहली बात तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब लिखित रूप में भी अध्यापक-संघ के मंत्री को यह कहा गया था और हमारी बैठक में भी यह बात कही तो फिर कौन-सी कठिनाई इस प्रकार की आ गई कि अध्यापकों के प्रतिनिधियों को निर्णय लेते समय विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया?

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि आज बाजार में महंगाई सब के लिए एक समान है चाहे सरकार के दूसरे विभागों के कर्मचारी हों या अध्यापक हों। इसलिए महंगाई या वेतन उन को भी उसी अनुपात में मिलना चाहिए जिस अनुपात में सरकार के और दूसरे विभागों को दिया जाता है।

तीसरी बात जिस को कह कर मैं बैठता हूं वह यह कि सरकार अपना यह दुराग्रही रुख छोड़े। यह बात जो समाचार-पत्रों में आई है कि सरकार अध्यापकों से बात करने को तैयार नहीं है। शिक्षा मंत्री त्रिगुण सेन के होते हुए शिक्षा मंत्रालय से इस प्रकार की आवाज का आना न तो सरकार के लिए शोभा की बात है और न शिक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए ही शोभा की बात है। इसलिए जो बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह अध्यापक चाहे दिल्ली के हों या भारतवर्ष के हों अध्यापक, अध्यापक हैं और वह राष्ट्र के निर्माता हैं। वह चीन या पाकिस्तान से आये हुए नहीं हैं। इसलिए सरकार अपने दुराग्रही रुख को छोड़े। अध्यापकों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठ कर कोई समाधान निकाले जिस से जिन के हाथ में नई पीढ़ी के निर्माण का काम है वे सही ढंग से अपने काम को कर सकें और देश में इस प्रकार की विषम स्थिति पैदा न हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sheo Narain. One question only. Then I will call the Minister.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: (Bilaspur): You must extend the time. This is not at all correct on your part. We are all concerned in this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then I will have no alternative but to call the Minister straightway. Every Member is concerned. I know it.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: Even in my own State in the Chattisgarh division I my very much concerned with the plight of the teachers. So you must give us an opportunity to have our say.

श्री शिवनारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार में चपरासियों की तनख्वाह 100 रुपये के करीब है, लेकिन इनकी बद-इन्तज़ामी की वजह से, चूंकि दिल्ली एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन जनसंघ के हाथ में है, इस वजह से ऐसा हो रहा है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन टीचरों को आपने मौअत्तिल किया है, उनकी जगह पर किन को एप्वाइन्ट किया है, उन का सिलैक्शन ठीक किया है या नहीं? अगर वह 11 लाख रुपए का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकते, तो आप दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को डिज़ाल्व क्यों नहीं कर देते?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: May I know whether the Minister is prepared to refer Chapter III for arbitration, because this is the only basis on which the matter can be settled? (*Interruptions*) This is an occasion which calls for statesmanship, which calls for certain courageous effort. There is one footnote there. You are taking advantage of that footnote. (*Interruptions*) I shall speak, I shall not sit down. (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not want to listen to the Minister? I shall adjourn at 4.30.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): Will not my party get a chance?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Kabir also wanted to speak. There are several teachers. It is not a question of party.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I am sitting down under protest. This is very unfair. People who shout and are undisciplined are getting chances, and because we are quiet, you are bypassing us. In protest I walk out.

(*Shri Srinibas Misra then left the House*).

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): I have listened with great interest to the discussion on the strike by the Delhi teachers which commenced on the 19th of this month and is continuing.

I have been touched by the expressions of sympathy of all the hon. members for the Delhi teachers.

AN HON. MEMBER: Lip sympathy.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I am touched by your lip sympathy? I do not know.

AN HON. MEMBER: Your party's lip sympathy. (*Interruptions*).

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I have been in full sympathy with the lot of the teachers. In fact, it has always been my endeavour and that of my Ministry to improve as much as possible the working conditions of the teachers throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has said that I made a misleading statement and that there was no change in 1959. I am told that the Second Pay Commission, while recommending the revision of pay scales of all categories of staff did not consider the pay scales of the teachers. Even then, the Ministry of Education and the Government of India agreed to implement the recommendations of the Commission for merger of the D.A. with the salary of the teachers as in the case of the employees of the Government.

He has stated that we have not implemented the Kothari Commission's recommendations *in toto*, but the Kothari

Commission did not recommend a total national salary scale or total amoluments.

Thirdly he says that according to the recommendations of the Delhi Administration it will cost only Rs. 38 lakhs, but the Government did not accept it.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura) : Are not the salary scales of your cooks, servants and peons higher than those of the teachers ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I am replying to the points raised by hon. Members. I had a discussion with Dr. Kothari himself. The revised scales of pay that had been announced by me do fulfil the recommendations of the Kothari Commission. Mr. Gupta said that the salary scale recommended by the Delhi Administration, if implemented, would cost about Rs. 38 lakhs. It is not correct. I want to say it will cost Rs. 91 lakhs.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Recurring ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Salary scales, as I understand them, are always recurring expenditure. It cannot be capital expenditure. Shri Randhir Singh wanted that the recommendations of the Education Commission should be implemented. We have done so. Mr. Patodia says that we should not make it a prestige issue. I can assure hon. Members that I do not stand on any false notion of prestige. I started my life as a teacher on Rs. 60 and I know the difficulties of a teacher. I am not ashamed to say that when I was teacher at the end of the day I had to satisfy myself with one or two bananas. That apart, I do not stand on any prestige. Mr. Shashi Bhushan suggested that the teachers were arrested, suspended and dismissed. I can assure the hon. Members here that there is no hand of the Government in the arrest, and suspension of the teachers. I maintain it is an untenable situation...

AN HON. MEMBER : Who did it ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Ask yourself. Prof. Mukerjee maintained that the Kothari Commission has recommended a national minimum and that we should take into account the local conditions. I agree there are difficulties of housing, transport, etc. in Delhi. But I do not agree that the teachers in Delhi are to teach a special class of students as mentioned by Prof. Mukerjee. Children are the same throughout the country. The implication of his statement is that not enough has been given considering the difficulties of the teachers here. The tabular statement gives the emoluments recommended by the Education Commission, and the emoluments now fixed as their revised scales. ...(*Interruptions*). Prof. Sharma said that we should be prepared to discuss with teachers and Shri Shastri also said so. As mentioned by both of them, when we discussed with the teachers, they were in fact present. We had met the teachers for about four ours and I am always ready to meet the teachers. I am meeting them actually every day...(An Hon. Member : What about arbitration ?) It is not correct to say that I refuse to meet them. Mr. Anirudhan referred to the repressive measures. I can assure him, as I said before, that these measures of suspension and other things are not done by the Government. But I agree with the Home Minister when he says that whether a person is a teacher or a student or a Member of Parliament or even a Minister, he should be treated as any other common citizen if he breaks the law.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee suggested about other facilities and amenities and asked why we did not consider them. As I said in the beginning when I joined as a Minister, it is my duty to see that the recommendations of the Education Commission are implemented. After having revised the pay scales we are now at it, and I would welcome suggestions from Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee, when we are considering how best we can give them the health services, housing accommodation and facilities to improve the academic qualifications and the measures to improve the working conditions and the efficiency of teachers.

Sir, I have been pleading with all the State Governments to implement the recommendations of the Education

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

Commission. I find Members coming from all the States are also pressing that those recommendations must be implemented. May I take this opportunity to request my hon. friends that when they go home they should plead with their respective State Governments to see that the recommendations are implemented. (*Interruption*).

An HON. MEMBER : What about arbitration ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. I will have to adjourn the House. Let him conclude.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Coming back to the present strike, there are two aspects of the present Delhi strike to which I must draw the attention of the House. (*Interruption*). There is an impression that forgetting every demand met, right or wrong, the agitational approach is the only approach that pays.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not arbitration ? (*Interruption*)

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : This is a lamentable impression which any responsible Government which believes in democracy and parliamentary practice must discourage. (*Interruption*) In the present case, the teachers have adopted an agitational approach. They have also chosen to strike at a time when the annual examinations are so close. I am pained to say that in taking this decision the teachers have shown scant regard to the interests of the younger generation.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : No responsible parents can ever be expected to sacrifice the best interests of their children. Similarly, no teacher worth the name can ever be excused for such total neglect of the educational interests of the young children entrusted to his care. I do hope that the teachers will appreciate the gravity of the situation and reconsider their decision to continue the strike.

16.33 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen of the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

RE : POINT OF ORDER

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajpur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. SPEAKER : One at a time. Mr. Nath Pai.

SHRI NATH PAI : May I draw your attention, Sir ? I am told today is the birthday of the Deputy Prime Minister and I wish him well.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a point of order.

SHRI NATH PAI : May I draw your attention to rule 25 and to the proviso to that rule ? Under this proviso, I claim your protection for the redressal of a grievance which the whole opposition has been labouring under since yesterday—I stand corrected; the whole opposition minus Mr. Masani, those who think that the injustice has to be removed.

Sir, I want to appeal to you under this proviso which says,

> "...the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation."

I am going to plead with you for the variation of the business set down today. I concede that under the notification of the President, today has been set for the presentation of the estimates for this year by the Deputy Prime Minister. We have seen it and it has appeared in the bulletin. I am asking your protection for taking up the unfinished business which

was systematically prevented from being transacted by the treasury benches yesterday and the House was stifled from exercising its right.

We missed you very much yesterday, Sir. Perhaps had you been present, the treasury benches would have been more respectful towards the Chair. But trying to benefit from your temporary absence, they tried to rob this whole House of its legitimate right. You, Mr. Speaker, had set down yesterday 4 PM for a debate on the issue of what happened in Bihar. We were in the midst of discussing this subject. It was the sense of the House, which the Deputy Speaker found, that the debate should be continued till the spokesmen of every party had been given a legitimate, fair and adequate opportunity. When it was found that the House was likely to be convinced about what we had submitted, when in the light of my submissions and Mr. Chavan's admissions there was every possibility of my motion being accepted, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh saw that because of the cogency of the arguments submitted by us, the motion against the Governor of Bihar was likely to be accepted by this House. He completely forgot that he was the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; he thought he was only a member coming from Bihar... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI NATH PAI: If they cooperate with you, my task would be much easier. As usual, the Leader of the House was away from the House. Whenever a crisis comes, whenever a dispute arises, it has been our unfortunate experience that the Leader of the House is absent. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha): When she is not here, you take advantage of it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI NATH PAI: I am standing with your permission and I am trying to conclude. But if I am interrupted like this, how can I conclude? I am trying my best to make my submission as speedily as I can. I appeal to the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who forgetting his basic duty was discourteous to the Deputy Speaker......

MR. SPEAKER: He has denied it.

SHRI NATH PAI: He was deliberately discourteous to the Deputy-Speaker (*Interruptions*). Mr. Speaker, calculated insults were hurled on the Deputy-Speaker. One Member from the Treasury Benches even accused him saying "You are siding with the motion and therefore you are extending the time for the motion". Can we imagine any worse calculated insult, whosoever happens to be in the Chair? We repudiate these insinuations (*Interruptions*). They have failed in their duty. But I cannot fail in my duty. I, therefore, say that the Budget can be presented after yesterday's unfinished business under Rule 25 be taken, the spokesmen of the parties who have not spoken be allowed to speak and I be allowed to continue my task of replying to Shri Chavan and convincing those few remaining Congressmen yet remaining to be convinced that the motion I have brought here is right. I hope you will agree with me and allow us to proceed with the debate. I hope for your ruling that in the light I am pleading you will call me. In case I have convinced you, Sir, can I continue with yesterday's debate? I shall await your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhulimaye.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, what about the ruling on the point of order raised by Shri Nath Pai?

MR. SPEAKER: I need not give a judgment here and now immediately. I hear a point of order and take my own time to give my ruling. Therefore, let me hear others. In the meantime I am trying to find out what Shri Nath Pai's point of order is.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस सदन के सामने इस वक्त विषय है वित्त मंत्री के द्वारा अर्थ संकल्प पेश किया जाना। उसी के सम्बन्ध में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कई कारण हैं इसके कि आज यह अर्थ संकल्प क्यों पेश नहीं होना चाहिये। सब से पहला मेरा कारण यह है कि आज वित्त मंत्री जी का जन्म दिन है, वर्ष गांठ है और आज इस अवसर पर वह जनता के ऊपर नए टैक्स लादने जा रहे हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि जनता आज उनको गाली दे या उनकी आलोचना करे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन्होंने अपने पिछले अर्थ संकल्प में वादा किया था देश के साथ और इस सदन के साथ कि घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था यानी डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग वह नहीं करेंगे। अभी जो बजट पेश होगा उससे वह वचन भंगी ही साबित होंगे।

तीसरी और बात है। कल यहां पर हमारी भाषण की स्वतंत्रता पर श्री मोरारजी देसाई जी की उपस्थिति में जो रोक लगाई गई, उसको आप देखें। मेरे दल का एक सदस्य बोल रहा था। उसको अध्यक्ष महोदय ने बुलाया था। उसको बोलने का पूरा अधिकार था। तब श्री कामेश्वर सिंह को बोलने नहीं दिया कांग्रेसियों ने। आज मेरे दल के लोग और विरोध दल के लोग आपको भी बोलने नहीं देंगे। जब मेरे दल का एक सदस्य स्पीकर की अनुमति से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हो गया था फिर भी बार-बार स्पीकर के द्वारा यह कहने पर कि शान्ति रखो, कांग्रेसी सदस्यों ने नहीं माना। उस समय उप-प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री यहां मौजूद थे। उन्होंने अपने सदस्य को नियंत्रित नहीं किया। इसलिए खेद के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ रहा है कि हमारे दल के सदस्यों और विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों, श्री मसानी को छोड़ कर, के लिए आज इनका अर्थ संकल्प सुनना मुश्किल हो रहा है। इस लिये नियम 15 की ओर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस नियम में अध्यक्ष महोदय को यह अधिकार है कि सभा को एक दिन के लिये, दो दिन के लिये या अनिश्चित काल के लिये स्थगित कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि अनिश्चित काल के लिये स्थगित किया जाय। कल अध्यक्ष का जो अपमान हुआ है, उस के विरोध में मैं चाहता हूं कि नियम 15 के तेहत आप सदन को 10 मिनट के लिये स्थगित कर दीजिये, अपना विरोध प्रकट करने के लिये कि चेयर का अपमान किया गया है हमारे सदस्य को गैर-कानूनी ढंग से बोलने नहीं दिया गया, और उस के बाद मोरारजी भाई को अगर बजट पेश करना है तो करें।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Mr. Speaker, the whole of my party dissociate itself from the points of orders that are being raised. I am extremely sorry that one of our members is being singled out for mention as if the rest of us are in agreement with our friends over there. We are not. Secondly, I do exercise my right in this House to voice my protest against this kind of procedure whereby the poor Finance Minister is not allowed to make the presentation of his budget ....(*interruptions*) at the scheduled time. We must have some decorum in this House on such solemn occasions. This is the first time it is happening ....(*interruptions*). It has never happened during the last 20 years. I have some experience of this House. On a solemn occasion like this, some statements are being made under the caption of points of order. Sir, I would request you not to allow this kind of delaying tactics.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जो कुछ सदन में हुआ, वह बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण था और भविष्य में इस तरह की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, इस के लिये हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा। प्रतिपक्ष के जिन सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला, उन के हृदय में क्षोभ होना स्वाभाविक है। वह क्षोभ उन्होंने प्रकट भी कर दिया है। अगर इसके प्रकटीकरण के लिये कोई और अवसर ढूंढा जाता

तो अधिक शोभामय होता, लेकिन अब जब कि क्षोभ प्रकट कर दिया गया है, मैं अपने विरोधी दल के सदस्यों से अपील करूंगा कि वे अपने क्षोभ को हृदय में रखें और वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बजट पेश करने दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am on my legs. Shri Nath Pai stated that he had no opportunity yesterday to reply to the debate. I agree it is certainly a grievance that he had no right to reply. But that is for various reasons; not that Congressmen alone or somebody else was responsible. Various reasons are there. We could consider it coolly and, perhaps, give him an opportunity later on. We shall see what can be done....(*interruptions*) I am on my legs.

SHRI NATH PAI: At least an apology from Dr. Ram Subhag Singh should be there.

MR. SPEAKER: You should not demand apology......(*interruptions*) I request all hon. Members to resume their seats because I am on my legs; not the Deputy Prime Minister.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Sir, kindly try to understand our feelings. Sir, you know that we do not behave like this on such occasions....(*interruptions*). We want to express our resentment against the attitude of the Congress Party. Why have we resorted to it? The Home Minister, contrary to all precedents, intervened in the debate immediately after one or two Members spoke. The pretext was that he had another engagement. But he remained in the House till the House was adjourned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Up to 6.40 he was here.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Immediately after his speech the Congress Members moved a closure motion. At least half a dozen spokesmen of parties remained to participate in the debate. It was a very clever trick, a very dirty trick, played by the Congress ....(*Interruption*). It they can play such tricks on us, we are not going to take it lying down. We are going to meet it and this is the way we are going to meet it.

MR. SPEAKER: What I appeal now is that it is a solemn occasion. I can understand a little excitement because you were not allowed...(*Interruption*).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Can she not say something?

SHRI NATH PAI: The Leader of the House may say something.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared to call any of them. If somebody had no chance, another 15 or 20 minutes would have solved the problem. If somebody lost the chance of replying or something....(*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये : सदन नेता को इस पर बोलने दो। वह कहे कि फिर ऐसा नहीं होगा।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : इसके बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्ट्रर को बोलना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood the whole case. I am not going into the merits of it. I think, we should heed to the appeal of our friends, which the leaders of other parties have made. We shall consider if we can complete the debate in another half an hour or so. The Chair will consider it.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन को इस की सफाई देनी चाहिये। जब स्पीकर ने हमारे आदमी को बोलने के लिये कहा, उस को बोलने नहीं दिया गया।

श्री रवि राय : प्राइम मिनिस्टर कुछ नहीं बोल रही हैं, उन को बोलना चाहिये, वह सदन की नेता है।

MR. SPEAKER: No the Chair has to fix the time. The Prime Minister does not fix the time for the debate.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने अध्यक्ष का अपमान किया है । कल जैसा हुआ पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is the Chair that fixes the time for the discussion. I shall consider sympathetically, as I have been considering, that any loss of time or something which occurred........ (*Interruption*).

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): It was a very sickening sight yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you. Whatever the reasons—let us not go into the reasons—time for the presentation the Budget has been fixed by the President and it must be gone through. After all, we have been going through it; it is not as though for the first time we are presenting the Budget to this House. Therefore, since I have assured you that we shall make up for the loss of time later on, now I would request you to permit the Budget to be presented. I shall consider it later on. Now, the Deputy Prime Minister.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: It is not a question of time; it is the question of the attitude.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) *rose*....

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे नहीं बोलने देंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इन की ओर से जब तक माफ़ी नहीं आयेगी, तब तक नहीं बोलने देंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Budget......(*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: You have recorded your protest.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1968-69

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, I rise to present the Budget for the year 1968-69. The Indian economy is emerging now from one of the most difficult periods since independence. Successive droughts, shortage of food and raw materials, rising prices, subdued industrial demand, inadequacy of exports and savings and sluggishness in the capital market had combined to create a feeling of despondency which has afflicted us in the recent past. Honourable Members, I am sure, would agree that we can now look back on the past two years with a sense of relief. With the help of our friends abroad and the efforts of our own people, we have been able to avoid a major disaster and to impart at the same time a new sense of dynamism to our programmes of agricultural development.

2. I look upon the coming financial year with a certain degree of optimism and with the expectation that, given the right policies, it can become a year of revival. With the sharp increase in agricultural production and rising incomes, there would undoubtedly be some increase in the demand for industrial products. Recent trends in exports have been encouraging. The price level is registering a decline. The objective of policy in the coming year must be to consolidate the gains so that a major developmental programme can be undertaken in our Fourth Five-Year Plan which will be launched in the following year. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Those who do not want to hear him may leave the House. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: 3. Honourable Members are already familiar with the various aspects of the new agricultural strategy. The availability of nitrogenous fertiliser has been more than twice as high this year as in 1965-66. Arrangements are in hand to maintain supplies at a high level in the coming year. The area under high yielding varieties of seeds is expected to increase from 15 million acres this year to 21 million acres next year. In

recent years we have concentrated on minor irrigation works in order to get quick results from investments. In the current year, 3 to 3½ million acres were covered by new minor irrigation facilities and the target for the coming year is another 3½ million acres. Major irrigation schemes on which substantial progress has been made also deserve our prior attention.

4. We have to make earnest efforts to ensure that we introduce the same kind of technological advance in commercial crops as we have achieved in respect of foodgrains. Increased productivity per acre is essential if adequate returns to the farmer are to be reconciled with reasonable prices to domestic consumer and competitiveness in export markets. The processing industries can make a valuable contribution in this regard; and I shall have occasion later to refer to a measure I propose to introduce to encourage these efforts.

5. Assurance of remunerative prices to the farmer for his products is an integral part of the new agricultural strategy. I should like to assure the House that inadequacy of finance will not be allowed to stand in the way of purchase by Government and the Food Corporation of such supplies as may be forthcoming at the procurement prices. The target of procurement is 7 million tonnes; and well-planned procurement measures by all concerned will have to be undertaken to reach this target. Even with this target, import of substantial amount of foodgrains appears to be necessary in order that the long unfulfilled programme of building up a sizeable buffer stock can be achieved after making allowance for replenishment of private inventories and some increase in consumption. An agreement has already been signed to import 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains from the U.S.A. under PL 480.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : एक वाक्य वह कह दें, मदन नेता कह दें, सभी बातें खत्म हो जायंगी।

MR. SPEAKER: No please, I cannot force him. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: 6. The steady rise in prices over the last few years has been a matter of all-round concern. Over the four years ending March 1967 prices had risen by 60 per cent and there was a further rise during the earlier part of the current financial year. In recent months there has been a downward trend. A part of the recent decline is no doubt seasonal; but it is reasonable to hope that the increasing flow of foodgrains and consumer articles will help in the stabilisation of prices at reasonable levels.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Why do you allow them to hold the House to ransom. We cannot tolerate it. We are not able to hear the Budget speech. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I appeal to them to leave the House. (*Interruptions*). Those who do not want to hear him may leave the House. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: 7. Sir, I am happy to say that Government was able to get agreement this year that a part of the increase in dearness allowance which was due to Government employees be credited to their provident funds instead of being paid in cash. These special contributions can be withdrawn in the coming year. But may I request my Honourable friends to join me in an earnest appeal to Government employees not to withdraw these contributions as that will help in maintaining a climate of price stability. Economics, they say, is a dismal science; and I see no escape from saving more in order to preserve the value of the savings.

8. A substantial part of increase in incomes would need to be ploughed back into further investment, if an adequate tempo of development is to be achieved and maintained. In part, investments will be undertaken directly by those who save out of larger incomes. Farmers will wish to purchase pumps, tractors and other equipment. In part, however, savings of all classes have to be mobilised for outside investment, public or private.

9. The small savings movement has a vital role to play in securing this ob-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

jective. Net small savings have been relatively low in the recent past, in consequence of the droughts. I am making a number of modifications in the small savings schemes and necessary notifications are being issued in this regard. Briefly, we are introducing a new five-year deposit scheme with a tax-free return of about 4.5 per cent and are accordingly revising the return on the existing five-year cumulative time deposit scheme, and the 12-year and 10-year tax-free savings certificates. With a renewed drive for collection, particularly, in the rural areas, these measures should help in greater mobilisation of resources.

10. The return on provident fund accumulations of Government employees is also being raised; I propose to do so, however, on the first Rs. 10,000 of accumulations only. Those who are self-employed do not have the facility of saving through provident funds. I propose, therefore, to introduce a public provident fund scheme under which all sections of the community will have the opportunity of contributing to a provident fund, and to avail of the income-tax benefits provided for under the law in respect of contributions to such funds. It is my hope that in time, this provident fund scheme will secure substantial resources for the exchequer. Self-employed persons such as doctors, lawyers artists, actors and actresses; like old soldiers, are never known to retire. But they too reach their prime some day. Something laid by—legitimately, and with considerable saving in tax liability—should prove valuable even to those who have a greater claim to immortality than most of us.

11. A moderate increase in exports has occurred during the current year; and the increase in imports has been less than that in exports. Nevertheless, our foreign exchange reserves declined by $ 60 million between April and mid-November, 1967; and it became necessary to draw $ 90 million from the International Monetary Fund. In recent weeks there has been a welcome increase in reserves in response to better export performance, which may be expected to continue. The fact that we have been able to get some debt relief this year has also helped in managing the over-all foreign exchange position. With the revival of industrial activity, import demand will be strong once again; and this underscores the fact that we cannot restore viability to our balance of payments without a sustained increase in export earnings. Basically, this is a question of increasing the production of exportable goods and increasing efficiency and savings all round. Export policies have also to be geared promptly to changing circumstances.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame......

17.28 HRS.

(Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Nath Pai, Shri S. M. Banerjee and some other hon. Members left the House).

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार की घटनाओं से नसीहत लेनी चाहिये । आगे ऐसी घटनायें न हों, इसके लिए आपको उन्हें सचेत करना होगा। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भविष्य के लिए शासक दल के लोगों को आप सचेत करें, जिससे कि आगे ये घटनायें न हों । ये लोग जो सदन से बाहर जा रहे हैं, केवल इससे ही काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सदन की कार्रवाही को स्थगित किया जाय । इसके लिये इनको प्रायश्चित करना चाहिये। जब तक ये प्रायश्चित नहीं करेंगें, तब तक सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चल सकती, मैं अकेले रह कर ही इसका विरोध करूंगा...... (**व्यवधान**)...... जनतन्त्र की रक्षा के लिये ..... (**व्यवधान**)...... जो कुछ भी हुआ है, जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं, वह रूलिंग पार्टी की वजह से घट रही हैं...... (**व्यवधान**) ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : 12. That is why we announced a number of

changes in export duties on the 7th of February without waiting for the presentation of the Budget when every Finance Minister likes to mix the bitter with the sweet. The urgency of the situation was such that I had to forego the certainty of receiving at least one bouquet in the midst of whatever brickbats that may be in store. We have been giving cash assistance to some of our exports, particularly the newer manufactures. Certain adjustments in these rates of assistance have already been made. Government propose to maintain the new structure of assistance intact—encouraging neither uncertainty nor perpetual expectations of further assistance. We have also recently streamlined and simplified the procedures for release of foreign exchange for the purpose of export promotion.

13. One of the important needs of the export sector has been the provision of adequate and cheap credit. During the year, the Industrial Development Bank enlarged the facilities for medium-term export credit; and the Reserve Bank also took measures to ensure that credit for exports of newer manufactures was available at particularly concessional rates. It is desirable that credit should be available for exports generally at a relatively low rate of interest. I am, therefore, making provision in the Budget for the coming year for grant of a subsidy towards interest charges on export finance provided by the banks. The Reserve Bank will announce the details of the scheme which will include the prescription of a ceiling on interest charges qualifying under the scheme.

14. An adequate expansion of India's export earnings is only possible within an appropriate international framework. It is a matter of gratification for us that the second session of UNCTAD is being held in New Delhi. It is our earnest hope that the deliberations of the Conference will help in promoting co-operation in trade and aid between the developed and the developing countries, and among the developing countries themselves.

15. As the Honourable Members are aware, we took a series of steps during the year to stimulate industrial output. With the revival of agricultural production and the consequent rise in incomes, a number of consumer goods items such as cotton yarn and vanaspati are showing an increase in production. There are also signs of a revival in the production of commercial vehicles. Industries supplying the needs of agriculture have done well even in the recent past and continue to do so. The level of private investment should pick up in response to the generally better economic outlook. Continued increase in exports and progress towards reducing the dependence on imports will also be necessary to create and sustain a climate of industrial revival. In this connection, it is a matter of satisfaction that our capital goods industries have won valuable export orders in the recent past and that we hope to get sizeable orders for wagons, rails and other steel products from the Soviet Union. I expect an increase in the industrial production of the order of at least 5 to 6 per cent in the coming year. This increase, though moderate as compared to our past performance, would represent a significant advance over the rate of growth in the last two years.

16. The working of public sector undertakings has been engaging our earnest attention. The public sector has been particularly hit by recession because it is mostly engaged in the production of capital goods or producer goods. The general recovery in the economy will undoubtedly help, but the basic problem of achieving a long-term improvement in efficiency and yields will have to be tackled urgently. The recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission are being actively studied and I trust before long certain concrete steps will be taken to effect a lasting improvement.

17. Now that I have taken you through a survey of savings and exports, of prices and production, I could perhaps turn safely to some inconvenient facts of life. In my Budget Speech last year, I had referred to the need to avoid deficit financing in the circumstances

[Shri Morarji Desai]

then prevailing in the country. These circumstances have changed for the better; but unfortunately, not my budgetary fortunes so far. In actual practice, the current year is expected to end with a large deficit of Rs. 300 crores at the Centre. Honourable Members would appreciate that it is neither an easy nor a pleasant matter for me to come to this House with this particular piece of information. It is some solace that the worsening in the budgetary position has little to do with unexpected increase in expenditure. The deterioration has come about on account of shortfalls in revenues and foreign aid utilisation which in turn have been due to the low level of economic activity and also, because of a decline in the resources of the States and public sector enterprises. To some extent perhaps, we were also misled into undue optimism by the oft repeated charge of underestimation of resources. As soon as the picture regarding shortfall in resources started emerging. I tried to make judicious readjustment of outlays. The manoeuvrability for such an exercise in the midst of the year is extremely limited, particularly if this is superimposed on a tight budget. There was also the consideration of the effect which any drastic cut in public spending would have had on the recessionary situation. In fact there were suggestions from most quarters to step up expenditure in one way or the other. Some steps were also taken in this direction. However, the expenditure estimates in totality have been contained; and on this count at least I can claim some credit for having taken to heart the admonitions of the Honourable Members.

18. The Budget which I presented in May last had assumed the utilisation of external assistance, other than PL 480, of Rs. 865 crores. Actual aid utilisation is not expected to amount to more than Rs. 756 crores, thus showing a shortfall of as much as Rs. 109 crores. The receipts from import duties will be about Rs. 125 crores less than assumed in the original Budget. Further, the Railway revenue shows a shortfall of Rs. 17 crores, their ordinary working expenses being at the same time Rs. 23 crores higher—in all, a deterioration of Rs. 40 crores. On the Posts & Telegraphs side also. there is a similar deterioration of Rs. 22 crores. The internal resources of public sector undertakings have gone down by Rs. 41 crores, the bulk of which is in respect of Hindustan Steel.

19. There is one other factor which has also contributed to the large deficit this year—I am referring to the overdrafts of States. Last March we had provided Rs. 55 crores to some States in order to enable them to clear their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank which were likely to be outstanding at the end of 1966-67. In the Budget that I presented last May. I had also made a provision of Rs. 50 crores for the same purpose. In the event, a total of Rs. 113 crores was given to the States in respect of their overdrafts at the end of the last fiscal year; it was hoped that with the burden of past overdrafts taken care of, the States would be able to avoid similar overdrafts in the current fiscal year. Unfortunately, some of the States are still running overdrafts and I have decided to provide Rs. 50 crores more in the current year's Revised Estimates to clear the overdrafts once again at the end of the current year. While we have thus decided to safeguard the Plans of the States next year, Honourable Members would appreciate that we cannot allow a similar situation to develop next year also. I trust that the State Governments will not precipitate a situation in which we will be obliged to reconsider the existing banking facilities enjoyed by the States with the Reserve Bank.

20. Next year's revenue receipts at existing levels of taxation are estimated at Rs. 3,132 crores, being Rs. 138 crores more than the current year's Revised Estimates. The major increase of Rs. 86 crores occurs under excise duties. Income-tax is likely to show an improvement of about Rs. 10 crores only as the profitability in the corporate sector this year will be reflected in the assessment next year. Customs revenue is expected to show a slight fall of Rs. 3 crores, the anticipated improvement

under import duties being more than offset by reduction under export duties. The rest of the increase in revenue next year occurs mainly under interest receipts. Of the total revenue receipts, Rs. 423 crores will be transferred to the States as their share of Central taxes and duties.

21. External aid, other than PL480, is placed at Rs. 775 crores. Next year's repayment liabilities are Rs. 193 crores, thus giving a net figure of Rs. 582 crores. The rupee accruals in respect of PL 480 imports as also the dollar credit under the new agreements are placed at Rs. 274 crores as against Rs. 366 crores this year.

22. Next year's expenditure estimates include Rs. 1015 crores for Defence as against Rs. 970 crores in the Revised Estimates, thus showing a rise of Rs. 45 crores which is mostly accounted for by dearness allowance increases and somewhat larger provision for replacement stores. Included in these estimates is also an increase of Rs. 2 crores for pension charges and Rs. 7 crores under Capital. Border roads account for a provision of Rs. 48 crores which is Rs. 5 crores higher than in the Revised Estimates.

23. Sir, I am well aware that our defence expenditure should receive the utmost scrutiny so that the resources available for development are not unduly eroded. The question of reducing the magnitude of defence expenditure without detriment to national security has been continually receiving our earnest attention. Significant progress has already been achieved towards improving the teeth-to-tail ratio and further measures to improve this are in hand; likewise, other measures for improving the cost-effectiveness of our defence outlays are also under consideration. It is obvious that with the substantial increase in the price-level that has taken place over the recent past, some increase in defence expenditure would become unavoidable. Honourable Members would, however, be interested to note that as a percentage of gross national product, defence expenditures have already come down from 4.4 per cent in 1963-64 to an estimated 3.2 per cent in 1967-68.

24. The Budget estimates for 1968-69 include Rs. 243 crores on account of non-Plan grants to States and Union Territories. A provision of Rs. 223 crores has also been made for giving non-Plan loans to States and Union Territories of which Rs. 105 crores is for purchase and distribution of fertilisers, seeds and pesticides, and Rs. 20 crores for scarcity relief. The provision of non-Plan expenditure under the developmental heads is estimated at Rs. 237 crores as against Rs. 214 crores this year in part as a result of increased provision for export promotion. Rs. 186 crores are provided under heads relating to Administration as against Rs. 177 crores this year, the bulk of the increase being on account of higher dearness allowance. The total interest charges are estimated at Rs. 550 crores as against Rs. 508 crores this year.

25. The resources for the Plan next year on the basis of the estimates just mentioned and a number of miscellaneous items not mentioned here, are placed at Rs. 1544 crores of which Rs. 170 crores are to be contributed by public sector undertakings including the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs.

26. The requirements of meeting the Plan outlays of the Centre and those of the Union Territories as well as for providing Plan assistance to States are, however, much larger. In making provision for the Plan at the Centre, a balance has to be struck between the constraint of resources and the need to maintain the progress in respect of continuing schemes and the initiation of new schemes in sectors of high priority. On this basis, a sum of Rs. 615 crores has been allocated for providing assistance to the States as against Rs. 595 crores this year. Rs. 65 crores have been provided for Union Territories—one crore more than this year. The provision of Rs. 1179 crores for the Centre's own Plan will only be marginally higher than the current year's budgeted outlay of Rs. 1172 crores and the expected outlay of about Rs. 1150 crores. In the aggregate, the provision for the

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Plan in the Centre's Budget for the coming year amounts to Rs. 1859 crores as against the expected outlay of about Rs. 1809 crores in the current year. This would, of course, be augmented by the resources that the States themselves are able to raise for their Plans. Honourable Members may like to note that a provision of Rs. 140 crores is being made for building up a buffer stock of foodgrains which has a valuable part to play in underpinning our plans for development. If account is taken of this, what may be broadly called "planned outlays for development" would show a significant increase over the current year.

27. I would also like to point out that of the Plan assistance of Rs. 615 crores to the States, Rs. 590 crores has been already allocated among the different States by the Planning Commission and the remaining Rs. 25 crores is being specifically earmarked for a speedy completion of selected major irrigation projects. It is my earnest hope that the State Governments will provide adequate resources for the urgent requirements of minor irrigation and rural electrification. Over the year, depending on the economic situation, I will do my best to supplement the efforts of the States in these two priority areas.

28. The main items forming part of the Centre's outlay of Rs. 1179 crores are: Rs. 172 crores for the Railways. Rs. 153 crores for iron and steel, of which Rs. 110 crores are for Bokaro, Rs. 82 crores for petroleum and Rs. 70 crores for chemicals including fertilisers. The provision for agriculture is Rs. 53 crores, that for Posts and Telegraphs Rs. 48 crores and for financial institutions Rs. 35 crores. I quite realise that these provisions do not meet the requirements of all the Ministries; but the constraint of resources has left me with no choice.

29. Honourable Members would note that we have decided to appoint a Finance Commission in advance of the due date so that its findings are available for the formulation of the Fourth Plan. A copy of the Notification constituting the Commission and incorporating its terms of reference is being laid on the Table of the House today. I have been particularly keen for sometime that the various financial problems between the Centre and the States, and among the States themselves, should be objectively reviewed so that solutions are found which are not only just but accepted as such by all concerned. The recommendations of the Commission, I am sure, will serve this purpose and contribute towards national integrity and harmony.

30. Sir, I now come to the much awaited and perhaps much dreaded part of my Budget speech. I trust Honourable Members will not take me to task if the proposals I unfold do not fulfil the expectations of dread. With resources available for the Plan next year of Rs. 1544 crores and the proposed Plan provision of Rs. 1859 crores, there is a gap in the Centre's Budget of Rs. 315 crores. A deficit of this kind is usually an invitation to a Finance Minister to sharpen his knife for a major operation for mobilisation of additional resources. On this occasion, I propose to engage myself essentially in a minor operation in the nature of plastic surgery—taking out a little flesh here and adding a little bit there in order to make the tax system more efficient and attractive.

31. A number of radical suggestions for tax reform have been made from time to time by Honourable Members, individual scholars and associations of labour, trade and industry. The final report of Shri Bhoothalingam has been received and will be made available to Honourable members. The Public Accounts Committee has also recently made a number of suggestions in this regard; and we are awaiting the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. Over the year, I have given the most anxious consideration to the revision and simplification of the tax structure, both direct and indirect. While some changes are obviously desirable and could be introduced without further delay, fundamental changes in the tax system should not be

made without a very thorough study of all the implications. I am having such a study undertaken in earnest and am hoping that the climate of the country will be conducive to the acceptance of more thorough-going changes in the next Budget.

DIRECT TAXES

32. Coming to direct taxes first, my main proposals in the field of corporate taxation relate to the discontinuance of the 'dividend tax' on excess distributions of equity dividends and a reduction in the surtax on company profits from 35 per cent to 25 per cent. The abolition of the 'dividend tax', apart from making for simplification, should improve the climate for equity investment. The reduction in the surtax on company profits is intended as a spur to efficiency.

33. I propose to introduce a number of concessions to promote higher agricultural productivity, particularly by encouraging the efforts of user industries. I propose to make a provision for the deduction, in the computation of business profits of companies, of an amount equal to one and one-fifth of the expenditure incurred by them in providing agricultural inputs, such as, fertilisers, seeds, implements and pesticides, and extension services, in spheres related to the particular industry in which the company is engaged. This weighted deduction will be available where the qualifying expenditure is incurred by the company directly and also through approved associations or organisations. The development of the seed processing industry occupies high priority in our agricultural programme. I, therefore, propose to accord to it the 'priority industry' treatment.

34. As part of the measures designed primarily to assist export promotion, I propose to extend the concession of development rebate at the higher rate of 35 per cent of the cost of new equipment, to the manufacture of vegetable oils and oilcakes through the solvent extraction process, processed concentrates for cattle and poultry feeds and processed fish and fish products. I propose also to provide for the grant of an Export Markets Development Allowance to taxpayers other than foreign companies at the rate of one and one-third of the revenue expenditure incurred for the development of export markets. Further, to encourage export of technical 'know-how' and technical services by Indian companies, I propose to exempt from tax the whole of their income consisting of dividends, royalties and fees derived through these activities from foreign companies.

35. In the field of taxation of personal incomes, I have reached the conclusion that in the interest of simplification of the tax structure and convenience of taxpayers, the Annuity Deposit Scheme should be discontinued. Accordingly, I propose that no Annuity Deposits will be required to be made on incomes arising after the current financial year.

36. Last year, as a measure for stimulating investment in equities, Indian company dividends were exempted from income-tax in cases where the total income from dividends of the taxpayer during the year did not exceed five hundred rupees. I propose to extend this concession by exempting the first five hundred rupees of such dividend income from tax even where the total dividend income exceeds five hundred rupees in the year.

37. For several years past, the rate structure of tax on personal incomes has included the levy of separate surcharges in relation to unearned incomes and earned incomes in excess of specified limits. Under our integrated scheme of direct taxation which comprises, besides income-tax, an annual tax on wealth and taxes on gifts and inheritance, I do not see any need or justification for differentiating between unearned and and earned incomes through the levy of surcharges on income-tax, which result in complications in tax calculations. I, therefore, propose to discontinue the levy of separate surcharges on unearned and earned incomes. Simultaneously, in order to maintain the progressiveness of the income-tax, I propose to step up the

basic rates of income-tax on incomes over Rs. 1 lakh from the present rate of 65 per cent to 70 per cent on income in the slab between rupees one lakh and rupees two and a half lakhs and to 75 per cent on income above that level. I also propose to step up the rates of ordinary wealth-tax on wealth in the slab over Rs. 10 lakhs by half per cent, that is, from 2 per cent to 2½ per cent on wealth between Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs, and from 2½ per cent to 3 per cent on wealth above Rs. 20 lakhs.

38. In a situation where both the husband and the wife are tax-payers in their own right, it would be improper for any outsider to decide as to who is dependent on whom. At present, we avoid this ticklish question by allowing both parties to claim a spouse allowance. This still leaves open the question as to who brings more tax benefit to the partnership through marriage. To eliminate this unintended strain on the relationship of marriage; I propose to provide that where both the husband and the wife have taxable incomes, the spouse allowance will be available to neither.

39. As a measure of relief to totally blind individuals, I propose to provide for the deduction of Rs. 2,000 in the computation of their taxable income.

40. I also propose to simplify the existing basis of the calculation of tax on partnership incomes derived from registered firms. This will be done by deducting the tax borne by the firm itself in computing the partners' shares in the income of the firm. At present, we grant rebate of tax at the average rate to the partners on the proportionate amount of the tax borne by the registered firm. In order to maintain the overall incidence of tax, I propose to make a consequential upward adjustment in the rates of tax on registered firms. Some rationalisation is also being undertaken in regard to rate structure of tax on the incomes of cooperative societies and Local Authorities.

41. There are a number of changes I propose to introduce in regard to the computation of income from house property, deduction for the cost of maintaining a vehicle by salaried employees, procedure for grant of refunds and withholding of tax from interest payments. It is not necessary for me to go into the details of all these changes which are spelt out in the Explanatory Memorandum on the Finance Bill.

42. I shall now refer to some of the measures that I propose to introduce for countering tax evasion and avoidance. In this context, I propose to take steps for setting up, departmentally, an organisation for valuation of lands, buildings and other assets. Further, I propose also to have administrative instructions issued to secure that, as far as possible, the same value is adopted for an asset for the purposes of income-tax, wealth-tax, gift-tax and estate duty.

43. Another measure is to classify as short-term capital gains, the gains arising from the sale or transfer of capital assets within 24 months of their acquisition, as against the present period of twelve months.

44. The deductible amount of entertainment expenditure in businesses and professions is already subject to certain limits. These limits are often circumvented through entertainment undertaken out of entertainment allowances or 'expense accounts' operated by employees. Henceforth, such expenditure will also be brought within the purview of the limits. The existing restriction in the case of companies on the deductible expenditure on provision of perquisites, benefits and amenities to their higher-paid staff will be extended to non-corporate enterprises. An alternative monetary limit of Rs. 1,000 per month for each employee will also be laid down. Further, depreciation allowance and maintenance expenditure admissible to the employer on residential accommodation and household equipment such as refrigerators and air-conditioners provided by him to the employees free of charge, will also be brought within these limits.

45. Tax liability is sometimes artificially reduced by diverting profits to relatives and associate concerns in the form of excessive payments for goods and services. Claims are also made for

deduction of expenses in large amounts shown to have been paid in cash, often with a view to frustrating investigation as to the identity of the recipients and the genuineness of the claim. To plug these loopholes, I propose to provide that payments made in businesses and professions to relatives or associate concerns will have to pass the test of reasonableness in order to qualify for deduction. Further, I propose to provide that payments made in amounts exceeding Rs. 2,500 after a date to be notified later will be allowed as a deduction only if these are made by crossed cheques or by crossed bank drafts.

46. In order to expedite tax assessments, I propose to reduce the period of time limitation for completion of assessments, in original proceedings for 1969-70 and later years from four years to two years from the end of the relevant assessment year. As a corollary to this, the time limitation for making applications for refund of tax will also be reduced, likewise, to two years from the end of the relevant assessment year.

47. I propose to lay down very stringent penalties on those who continue to avoid taxes by concealing their incomes or wealth. For this, the penalties for concealment of income or wealth will be stepped up to a minimum of 100 per cent and a maximum of 200 per cent of the concealed income or wealth. In the case of persons defaulting in the statutory obligation to deduct tax at source and pay it to the credit of the Central Government, I propose to provide for punishment of rigorous imprisonment up to six months and a fine of not less than 15 per cent per annum of the tax in default, on conviction before a court. Currently, such punishment is only a fine upto Rs. 10 for every day of default.

48. The changes proposed by me in regard to corporate taxes and the taxes on personal incomes will take effect prospectively *i.e.*, in relation to incomes on which advance tax is payable or tax is deductible at source during the coming financial year, 1968-69. Similarly the proposed increases in the rates of ordinary wealth-tax will take effect prospectively from the assessment year 1969-70. The discontinuance of annuity deposits from the coming financial year is expected to bring in, in a full year, additional tax revenue of the order of Rs. 18 crores due to non-deduction of deposits in computing the taxable income. Other changes in the taxation of personal incomes are likely to result in a reduction in revenue to the extent of about Rs. 4 crores in a full year, leaving a net gain to revenue of about Rs. 14 crores. I have not taken into account the gain to revenue on account of increase in the rates of wealth-tax as the benefit of it will accrue only during the financial year 1969-70. Together with the changes in corproate taxation, which imply a loss in revenue next year of about Rs. 4 crores, the yield from direct taxes would show an increase of Rs. 10 crores next year as a result of all the changes I have proposed.

49. Before concluding the subject of Direct Taxes, I should like to add that I have been impressed with the view expressed in this Honourable House that the medium of the Finance Bill should not be utilised to make too many changes in the Income tax law. Accordingly, I have brought up only such changes in regard to which delay would have been inadvisable, leaving out changes concerning structural or administrative matters to be considered and brought up separately in the course of the year.

INDIRECT TAXES

50. I now come to Indirect Taxes. In keeping with the objective of maintaining price stability for items of essential consumption, I have maintained the utmost restraint in proposing changes in excise and customs duties. At the same time, some additional taxation of items of less essential consumption cannot be avoided. There is also need to deploy the instrument of indirect taxation for assisting export promotion and import replacement. I have also taken the opportunity of removing anomalies and introducing a measure of rationalisation and simplification.

51. It is proposed to levy an excise duty on six new commodities, namely,

confectionery and chocolates, leather cloth, embroidery, parts of wireless receiving sets like valves and transistors, steel furniture and crown corks. The duty on confectionery and chocolates is proposed at 80 paise per kilogram which is expected to yield an annual revenue of Rs. 2.4 crores. The duty on embroidery and steel furniture will be at the rate of 20 per cent *ad valorem* which together will yield a revenue of Rs. 5.4 crores in a full year. Leather cloth will bear a duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 1.52 crores. On crown corks a duty of one paisa per piece is proposed which will yield an annual revenue of Rs. 1.50 crores. The statutory rate of duty on valves and transistors is proposed to be fixed at Rs. 5 per piece, but the effective rates at present are being fixed at Rs. 3 and Re. 1 per piece respectively by exemption notification. The likely yield would be Rs. 2.90 crores. The new levies on confectionery, embroidery and steel furniture will be confined to the organised sector of these industries manufacturing the products with the aid of power. These new levies will collectively yield a revenue of Rs. 13.72 crores in a full year.

52. Among the commodities which are already excisable, the existing rates of duty on all varieties of un-manufactured tobacco other than tobacco dust are proposed to be stepped up by about 10 per cent. On this occasion, I have decided to be impartial between the different devotees of nicotine, be they addicted to the humble bidi, hookah and chewing tobacco or to cigarettes, cigars and the pipe. These increases will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 6.36 crores in a full year. Another item on which increase has been proposed is jute manufactures of which the rate of basic excise duty on hessians is being increased from Rs. 375 to Rs. 450 per tonne and on other manufactures from Rs. 175 to Rs. 250 per tonne. These increases will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 4.02 crores in a full year.

53. My next proposal is to increase the basic excise duty on complete refrigerators and air-conditioners from 20 per cent to 30 per cent *ad valorem* and that on component parts from 30 per cent to 40 per cent. This measure will appeal to at least those Honourable Members who pulled me up in the last Budget session for overlooking such obvious items of less essential consumption. The increase in duty on these items will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 2.40 crores in a full year.

54. It will be recalled that as a part of the Budget proposals last year the duty on sized cotton yarn of fine and super fine counts was increased substantially. Representations have been received from the powerloom weavers that the burden of this duty at the weaving stage is rather heavy. It is therefore proposed to re-adjust the rate structure in such a way that relief is afforded on sized yarn and duties suitably stepped up at the processing stage of powerloom fabrics. The overall budgetary effect will only be marginal. It is also being ensured that the incidence of the duty on composite mill fabrics, handloom fabrics and hosiery remains more or less unchanged. Particular care is being taken to see that the handloom sector is left unaffected, and in fact some relief is proposed to be given to this sector by exempting totally hank yarn in plain straight reels of new French counts 29 or more but less than 34—the latter being equivalent to a shade more than 40 British counts. This will involve a loss of about Rs. 10 lakhs in a full year. Representations have also been received from the smaller producers of aluminium that the effect of the Budget proposals of last year has affected their profitability adversely. It is proposed to afford some relief to these smaller producers by reducing the effective duty to the extent of Rs. 150 per tonne; this concession will be available only to those ore-based producers whose clearance of aluminium and products made out of aluminium had not exceeded 12,500 tonnes in the previous financial year. The revenue effect of this concession will be a loss of about Rs. 25 lakhs in a full year.

55. Rationalisation of the existing concessions to certain paper manufacturers and exemptions applicable to

[Shri Morarji Desai]

some varieties of paper are being given effect to by notifications, the overall revenue effect of which will be a nominal gain of Rs. 15 lakhs in a full year.

56. The ceiling rates fixed in the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 have now been found to be inadequate. The over-recoveries in the hands of the oil companies which have to be appropriated to the Consolidated Fund through levy of these additional excise duties require a higher rate of levy. It is accordingly proposed that the ceiling rates in respect of Motor spirit, Refined diesel oil and Petroleum products not otherwise specified be raised sufficiently and the effective rates which are fixed by notification issued by the Central Government stepped up suitably. These changes will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 10.13 crores in a full year, but the consumers will not be affected as the duties, though recovered from the oil companies, cannot be passed on by way of price increases to the consumers. The cumulative effect of all the proposals relating to excise duty will be an additional revenue of Rs. 36.43 crores in a full year.

57. It is proposed to continue the levy of special excise duties at the existing rates for another year. The provision for levy of regulatory duty of excise in the same manner as in section 42 of the Finance Act 1967 is being continued though there will be no levy of this duty at present.

58. For some time past I have been exercised over the administrative burden on the excise department and the complaints of abuse associated with the existing system of physical control. I have accordingly decided to extend the system of self-assessment by the manufacturers, to all manufacturers, big and small, making exception in respect of a few excisable commodities only which present complications in assessment or where there is substantial movement in bond. A large measure of trust will thus be placed in the manufacturers, their declarations and their accounts. Day to day verification of clearances by Central excise officers will be dispensed with and replaced by periodical check of the self-assessed documents and accounts to ensure that the amounts due to Government have been properly assessed and paid. This change in procedure will, however, necessitate certain essential revenue safeguards. To this end, the penal provisions for unauthorised removal of the goods or other contraventions of the rules and regulations with intent to evade payment of duty are proposed to be made more stringent.

59. I have also reviewed the existing system of control on the tobacco growers for the purpose of levying excise duty on un-manufactured tobacco. Steps are being taken by which the need for the excise officers to contact the growers will be considerably reduced. The excise control on sparse growing areas is also being simplified.

60. The levy of local sales tax by the States on goods declared to be of special importance in inter-State trade is limited to 3 per cent at present. On a request from some of the States, suitable amendment is being made in the Central Sales Tax Act deleting mill-made silk fabrics from this list of goods. This will give the States freedom to levy sales tax on it without any restriction.

61. I was reminded last year that in spite of my much discussed aversion to alcoholic liquors, I had not made any proposals in this regard. I should retrieve my reputation now; and I propose to increase the import duty on whisky, brandy, and a few other alcoholic liquors by about Rs. 9 per bottle. I also propose to increase the import duty on cloves, cassia and cinnamon by about Rs. 12 to 13 per kilogram. There is a high margin of profit in respect of these spices and their use is confined to the comparatively affluent sections of the community. The proposals with regard to these consumer goods will yield an extra revenue of Rs. 2 crores.

62. My next proposal is in regard to chemicals, plastics, synthetic resins and miscellaneous articles not otherwise specified in the Customs tariff schedule. The present effective rate of 50 per cent *ad valorem* is proposed to be raised to

60 per cent *ad valorem* with some exceptions. This will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 12 crores. The proposed increase is not likely to cause any hardship because the cost of chemicals is usually a small fraction of the price of the manufactured article, and secondly, because imported chemicals are usually not required in the manufacture of articles consumed by the common man; wherever they are, the existing rate is proposed to be maintained. Thus, though the tariff item regarding chemicals covers drugs and medicines too, the present rate on the latter as also on the chemicals and intermediates required for their manufacture is being maintained by issue of exemption notifications. Similarly, the existing rate on carbon black and red phosphorus will be continued by issue of an exemption notification. Further, sulphur, dye intermediates recommended by the Tariff Commission and various other chemicals, the duty on which had been specially reduced or exempted wholly in the past, will continue to pay duty at the existing rates. In this connection I should like to make a special mention of an exemption that is proposed for chemicals and intermediates used in the manufacture of insecticides, pesticides and fungicides. Some of these have already been exempted, but it is now proposed to issue an omnibus exemption notification covering all such chemicals and intermediates as are not manufactured in the country. This concession is being given to encourage the use of these products as an aid to agricultural production.

63. The last proposal on the Customs side is an increase in duty on some of the iron and steel products which at present carry a specially reduced rate of 15 per cent *ad valorem*. This rate is proposed to be raised to 27½ per cent *ad valorem* as a specially reduced rate is no longer justified in view of the indigenous production which is coming up. The revenue effect of this proposal will be an additional yield of Rs. 1.50 crores in a year.

64. The special duty of Customs is being continued for another year but a notification is being issued exempting imported goods from this levy so as to maintain the *status quo*. The provision for levy of regulatory duty of Customs in the same manner as in section 39 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967 is being continued though there will be no levy of this duty at present.

65. As a result of the proposals relating to excise duties, there will be an additional yield of Rs. 3.80 crores on account of the increased collections under countervailing duty. The aggregate additional revenue under import duties will be Rs. 19.30 crores.

Posts and Telegraphs

66. I had occasion to mention earlier that the deterioration in the revenue budget of the Posts & Telegraphs Department this year would be of the order of Rs. 22 crores. The result is that they have not only not been able to pay the due dividend liability to the General Revenues but have not also been able to cover their working expenses this year. The working expenses of the Post Office Branch have particularly gone up very rapidly due to the increase in staff costs. It has been agreed that the shortfall of this year and the last two years should be made good over a period of three years commencing from the next year. On this basis and at existing tariffs, it is anticipated that the deficit in the revenue budget of the Posts & Telegraphs Department next year would be Rs. 23.83 crores. Honourable Members are aware that a Tariff Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mahavir Tyagi had been appointed to evolve definite principles on which the tariff policy of the Department might be based. The Committee's interim report covering the Post Office Branch has since been received and based on the principles suggested by the Committee, it is proposed to revise the postal tariffs. The interim report and a Memorandum showing the proposed changes is being circulated separately along with the Budget papers and I shall, therefore, mention only the more important changes. The postage on letters upto 15 grams is proposed to be increased from 15 paise to 20 paise and that for a letter-card from 10 paise to 15 paise and for a post card from 6

[Shri Morarji Desai]

paise to 10 paise. The postage for books, pattern and sample packets and book packets containing printed books and registered newspapers will also be raised. The money order commission which is 15 paise per Rs. 10 will now be 20 paise per Rs. 10 upto Rs. 200 and 30 paise per Rs. 20 thereafter. The postage charges for foreign mails will also be revised. The Committee has not yet reported on the tariffs for other branches, but in view of the loss in the working of the Telegraphs Branch, it is proposed to make a small increase in some of the inland telegraph rates. These changes are expected to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 24.70 crores on the Postal side and Rs. 1.08 crores on the Telegraphs side in a full year. The changes would be given effect to from dates to be notified later and are expected to cover the deficit of the Posts & Telegraphs Department next year.

67. I might add that I have already taken account of the increases in the posts and telegraphs rates in preparing the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 so that they will not count towards reduction of the initial deficit of Rs. 315 crores. Similarly, the changes in fares and freights announced by my colleague, the Railway Minister, have also been taken into account before striking the deficit.

Summing Up

68. To sum up, the additional revenue next year from the measures of taxation I have proposed would be Rs. 65.73 crores of which Rs. 10 crores would be under direct taxes, Rs. 36.43 crores under excise and Rs. 19.30 crores under customs. Of this, a sum of about Rs. 15 crores will accrue to the States leaving a balance of Rs. 50.73 crores available for the Centre's Budget. I hope the State Governments will utilise this addition to their resources for minor irrigation and rural electrification.

69. On capital account, the abolition of the Annuity Deposit Scheme will mean a loss to the Central exchequer of Rs. 35 crores next year. Part of this loss will be made up by contributions to the new public provident fund for which I am taking credit for Rs. 10 crores only. There will, therefore, be a net loss on capital account of the order of Rs. 25 crores. The net gain to the Centre's Budget on revenue and capital account taken together of all the changes will be of the order of Rs. 25 crores so that the initial deficit of Rs. 315 crores goes down to about Rs. 290 crores.

70. Honourable Members may well appreciate the immense reservation with which I have reconciled myself to a large deficit next year. A number of considerations have weighed with me. In so far as the Plan outlays are concerned, it is clear that any further reduction can only lead to dislocation of the progress of continuing schemes even in critical areas such as agricultural development, fertiliser production and family planning where we are poised for substantial achievements. We have also to keep in mind the problem of unemployment among technicians which is already a matter of concern. Besides, it would be shortsighted to retard the process of recovery by putting an undue curb on Governmental spending. I am sure that no section of the House would have commended such an approach. The other alternative was to put up proposals for massive mobilisation of resources. It is my judgment that this would hurt the economy and retard the process of growth.

71. I have done my best to restrict the outlays on Defence and Administration. I am happy to note the earnestness in all parts of the Defence Services to eschew every form of avoidable expenditure. I am anxiously awaiting the finalisation of the Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission. I need hardly reiterate that Government would go into the recommendations of the Commission with earnestness and promptness in order that the objectives of efficiency and economy in administration can be fulfilled as early as possible.

72. In estimating the resources at the existing rates of taxation, having been bitten once, I have assumed a modest recovery in industrial production. If,

as I hope, the modifications in taxation I have proposed succeed in improving the climate for saving, investment and export, the economy might revive more vigorously and this would help in moderating the actual deficit. Honourable Members may rest assured that I have not changed my belief that we cannot afford to indulge in large budgetary deficits year after year. If I have reconciled myself to a deficit next year, it is in the expectation that by assisting the revival of the economy at this stage, we shall be able to achieve a more satisfactory budgetary balance before long.

73. No Finance Minister can claim either perfect foresight or absolute wisdom. But I do feel that the situation is as hopeful as it is challenging. The utmost co-operation, discipline and even a measure of self-denial by all sections of the community will be necessary if we are to meet the challenge. I would like to appeal to all the Honourable Members for their co-operation and constructive suggestions so that, together, we can turn the present challenge into hope and opportunity for the future. On my part, I can only assure a continuous watch on implementation of economic policies and a readiness to take appropriate action from time to time. In conclusion, it is my earnest hope that the Budget I have had the honour of presenting today reconciles as best as possible the variety of concerns that are so anxiously felt in this Honourable House and in the country as a whole.

18.26 HRS.

FINANCE BILL*, 1968

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1968-69.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year, 1968-69".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

18.27 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

NOTIFICATION *re.* FIFTH FINANCE COMMISSION

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, I also lay on the Table a copy of the Notification constituting the Fifth Finance Commission. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-277/68].

18.28 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 1, 1968/Phalguna 11, 1889 (*Saka*).

---

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, stated 29-2-68.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

L6LSS/68—1,?6?—29-8-68—GIPF.